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Unanimous Feeling Regarding the Best Candidates to be Selected for the Various Offices.

A CLEAN, STRONG TICKET THAT WILL SUCCEED

An Appeal to Lovers of Good Government.

UNUSUAL RESOLUTIONS

Crisis in County Affairs Demand the Consideration of Citizens.

FACTS ABOUT CANDIDATES

Harmony Characterized the Actions of the Republican County Convention Yesterday—The Delegates Immediately Proceeded to Business and Nominated the Strongest Ticket Ever Submitted to the Voters of the County—Only One Contest and that Over the Office of Coroner—Dr. Marlow Sidetracked—Complete Report of the Convention's Proceedings—The Justice of the Peace Convention Nominated Sellers—Judicial Convention at the Court House—Something About the Nominees—Chairman Platt Talks

For District Attorney:
HENRY McALLISTER, JR.,
Of Colorado Springs.

For Sheriff:
W. S. BOYNTON,
Of Cripple Creek.

For County Clerk:
J. E. RINKER,
Of Cripple Creek.

For Treasurer:
F. J. STEINMETZ,
Of Colorado City.

For Assessor:
J. M. JACKSON,
Of Colorado City.

For Superintendent of Schools:
L. B. GRAFTON,
Of Colorado Springs.

For Surveyor:
LEE W. DAVIS,
Of Victor.

For Coroner:
OSCAR LAMPMAN,
Of Cripple Creek.

For County Commissioner:
ED M. DE LA VERGNE,
Of Colorado Springs.

For Justice of the Peace:
J. C. SELLERS.

For Constable:
GEO. L. HACKLEY.

A more harmonious convention never met in El Paso county than that which assembled in the opera house yesterday to nominate a county ticket. The convention was a representative one, all parts of the county being represented among the delegates, and there did not appear to be any difference of opinion regarding the best men for the various nominations. Only one vote was taken in the convention, the other nominations being made by acclamation. The proceedings reached a climax when the entire convention rose to its feet to second the nomination of Mr. Boynton for sheriff.

The result of the convention was a good, clean ticket, composed of men of character and ability, such a ticket, in short, as the friends of good government throughout the county have been hoping would be nominated.

The orchestra seats of the opera house had been partitioned off in such a manner that the delegates from the various towns and precincts could be together, and signs bearing the names of the various towns were conspicuously displayed all over the house. A large number of the delegates were in their seats when the chairman called the convention to order, and many spectators were in the rear of the house.

Convention Called to Order.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Chairman W. A. Platt stepped on the stage and called the convention to order and proceeded to read the call. After reading the call, Mr. Platt made a short address, in which he called the attention of the delegates to the importance of selecting a ticket which could without doubt be elected at the November election. He dwelt on the fact that it was only necessary for the Republicans to get together, and it would be no trouble whatever to defeat the "Noah's ark ticket" which had been thrown together in Cripple Creek and Victor.

A. L. Humphrey, of Colorado City, nominated J. W. Huff of Victor for temporary chairman, and he was elected without opposition. W. D. Sovell, of Colorado Springs, was elected temporary secretary.

Upon motion of E. M. Jeffery, of Cripple Creek, the chair appointed a committee on credentials as follows: J. E. Little, E. W. Davis, James Taggart, W. C. Robinson and Ford Overton.

W. K. Brown, of Colorado Springs, moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed, but the chair held that no other committees could be appointed until the committee on credentials had reported.

The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The convention did not reassemble until nearly 2 o'clock. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests, and the report was adopted.

Upon motion committees on rules and order of business, resolutions, and selection of delegates to judicial convention, were appointed as follows:

Rules and Order of Business—J. H. Woods, A. L. Humphrey, Mrs. J. J. Tiffany, C. D. Ford, R. G. Mullen, C. W. Milton, D. H. Rupp.

Resolutions—W. A. Platt, A. R. Kennedy, C. Terry, J. R. Jones, C. H. Frowine, R. R. Stoddard, Walter Whitmore, W. P. Epperson, Sam Skinner.

Delegates to the Convention—W. S. Morris, J. J. Woodworth, W. R. McCrea, J. F. Morgan, Burke Potter.

The committees retired and while the delegates were waiting Captain Taggart, M. M. Baldwin and others were called for and made patriotic addresses.

Committees Report.

The committee on rules and order of business was the first to report. A permanent organization was recommended and the order of business was read as follows: Nominations for sheriff, treasurer, assessor, clerk, surveyor, superintendent of schools, commissioner, coroner, selection of a county central committee. Roberts' rules were adopted to govern the proceedings of the convention. The order was adopted.

Mr. W. A. Platt then read the report of the committee on resolutions, and was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. The resolutions follow:

Ringing Resolutions.

The Republicans of El Paso county, by delegates in convention assembled, congratulate the party and the county on the return of prosperity during the past six months. With business conditions settled, the development of the national resources will proceed more rapidly, and all good citizens will share in the resulting benefits.

The effort in behalf of international bimetallism—efforts so much more successful, in the face of discouraging conditions, than the friends of silver had reason to expect—which have been made by the official commissioners sent abroad by the president, at the head of whom is our own Colorado senator, Edward O. Wolcott, meet with our warmest approval; and constitute the best possible fulfillment of the pledge made by the Republican party, in its last national platform, to use its best efforts towards bringing about an international agreement for the free coinage of silver.

In this coming election, however, we realize that no national issues are involved, and that no difference of opinion on national questions should divide the friends of law, order and good government. By the fusion of all the enemies of good government in the county upon a ticket whose dangerous character becomes more apparent the nearer the election, all the taxpayers, property owners and good citizens generally of the county are threatened with an administration paralyzing to the further development of the county and most perilous to all existing interests. The vast and baser elements in all the opposition parties has triumphed over the better elements in the nomination of a fusion ticket whose only cohesive principle is a consuming desire for public plunder, and which is repudiated as unrepresentative by the better elements in all three of the fusing parties.

We therefore invite all good citizens, of whatever previous political affiliations, to join with us in preventing the danger which threatens.

As an earnest of the competency of the Republican party of this county to conduct its affairs honestly and economically, we refer confidently to the administration of its affairs by Republicans for years past. Our tax levy for county purposes has been uniformly lower than that of any other county in the state; and the average levy of a majority of the other counties in Colorado for four years past has been more than double our own. Every other county in the state of considerable size is encumbered with a large bonded indebtedness; of such debt we owe not a dollar. Our county offices have been run during the past two years especially, with a comparatively smaller and less expensive force than the similar offices in any other county in Colorado.

Law and order have been preserved; crime has been brought to justice; our courts and their officers have the respect of the entire state. So far as the Republican incumbents are concerned, every office in the county has been managed efficiently, economically and in the interests of the people.

With a natural and we believe a pardonable pride in this record, we appeal confidently to the good citizens of El Paso county to support our ticket in the campaign, not for partisan reasons only or mainly, but because that ticket represents the intelligence, the morality, and the business interests of the county.

W. A. Platt,
A. R. Kennedy,
P. H. Frowine,
C. Terry,
J. R. Jones,
R. R. Stoddard,
Walter Whitmore,
W. P. Epperson,
Sam Skinner.

"Partial" Struck Out.

When Mr. Platt concluded reading the resolutions the delegates applauded heartily. A motion was made that the resolutions be adopted, but Mr. Levy, of Cripple Creek, objected to the word "partial" in the first paragraph, which referred to prosperity. Mr. Levy held that genuine prosperity had visited the entire country since the election of McKinley and went on to recite instances. Mr. Platt explained that the word partial was used advisedly, as only the first installment had been received, and all good Republicans were expecting more. Mr. Levy said he did not want prosperity on the installment plan, and what had been received was good enough for him as he knew it would last for eight years. Captain Taggart was of the same opinion and upon motion, the word partial was stricken out, and the resolutions adopted.

Judicial Convention Delegates.

The report of the committee on selection of the judicial delegates was next read. The following delegates were appointed:

John G. Sateles, J. F. Burns, C. E. Tilletson, Wm. Frizzell, J. R. Tepping, Geo. F. Washburn, Ed. Howbey, A. F. Perrier, M. D. Brimley, F. F. Schriver, Wm. Miller, A. G. Jardine, A. L. Humphrey, Ed. Beckwith, Jr., A. R. Baker, F. M. Reardon, J. S. Fitz, W. E. Mertz, Jas. Taggart, Dr. Culger, L. A. Puffer, A. F. Van Wieren and J. J. Woodworth, J. F. Morgan, Burk Potter.

Enthusiastic Delegates.

The chairman declared nominations for sheriff in order. Senator Kennedy arose, and in a beautiful speech offered the name of W. S. Boynton for this office. The applause was deafening as the name of Boynton was uttered and every delegate in the convention tried to second the nomination. Messrs. Taggart, Grafton and Beckwith made short speeches seconding the nomination, and the Manitou delegation seconded it by a rising vote. Every delegate in the house rose to his feet cheering, and the scene presented was a most thrilling one.

Finally sufficient order was secured to hear a motion that the rules be suspended and Boynton be nominated by a rising vote. Before the chair had time to put the motion, the delegates were on their feet again, cheering lustily. Boynton was declared nominated and there were loud calls for the choice of the convention. A committee of three was appointed to escort Mr. Boynton to the stage.

Other Nominations.

Mr. Boynton could not be found for several moments, as he had made his escape from the building, and the business of the convention was proceeded with.

Judge Morris placed the name of Frank J. Steinmetz before the convention for the nomination of treasurer, and he was nominated by acclamation.

A. L. Humphrey nominated J. M. Jackson for assessor and no opposition developing, Mr. Jackson was nominated by a rising vote.

At this juncture the committee appointed to escort Mr. Boynton to the stage appeared with that gentleman. The delegates renewed their cries for Boynton, and he responded in a brief speech, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to perform his duty faithfully if elected.

Rinker Nominated.

The nomination of county clerk and recorder being in order N. H. McKay, an attorney of Cripple Creek, a personal friend of John E. Rinker, of Cripple Creek, placed that gentleman's name in nomination in a very neat speech dwelling upon the character, integrity, business ability and fitness for the position of the candidate named by him. And if Mr. Rinker has such sterling qualities as was stated by his friend, then indeed the choice has been an excellent one. Mr. Rinker was nominated by a rising vote.

Lee W. Davis, of Victor, was nominated for county surveyor, and Mr. Ashworth, the present incumbent was also nominated, but declined. Mr. Davis was nominated by acclamation.

D. H. Rupp, of Marlton, nominated L. B. Grafton for superintendent of schools, and the seconding speech of Captain Taggart was one of the best of the above time. Mr. Grafton was the unanimous choice for superintendent of schools.

A. L. Humphrey nominated Ed M. de la Vergne for commissioner, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Oscar Lampman for Coroner.

The selection of a coroner on the ticket brought about the only fight of the convention. Oscar Lampman's and Dr. Marlow's names were both presented to the convention for this office.

A dispute arose as to the manner of taking the ballot, but it was finally decided that the roll would be called by precincts. The vote showed that Lampman had received 12 and Marlow 56. Mr. Lampman was declared the nominee. This closed the nominations, and upon motion of A. L. Humphrey, the following county central committee was appointed:

County Central Committee.

W. A. Platt, chairman; D. M. Sullivan, George F. Green, Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, F. M. Reardon, Mrs. G. E. Peck, C. W. Long, D. H. Rupp, W. P. Epperson.

The American Eagle.

Mr. Platt moved that the American eagle be adopted as the emblem of the party. The motion prevailed unanimously.

A committee of five to fill vacancies in case of death or resignation was appointed as follows: F. W. Howbert, A. L. Humphrey, W. A. Platt, A. R. Kennedy, C. W. Long.

The business of the convention being at an end it adjourned sine die.

Sellers for J. P.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the J. P. convention to select a justice of the peace from the Colorado Springs, Ivywild and Roswell precincts was held in the opera house. W. S. Morris was elected temporary chairman and R. P. Taylor secretary. The names of D. A. Thomas, J. C. Sellers and Charles Walker were presented to the convention, and the voting began by ballot. The first ballot showed the candidates running very evenly, and two succeeding ballots changed the result very little. It was then decided to drop the lowest man on the next ballot and vote for the remaining two. On the fourth ballot Sellers received 33 votes and Walker 27. Sellers' vote was then made unanimous.

George L. Hackley was nominated for constable by acclamation.

District Attorney McAllister.

The judicial convention met in the court house last night at 7:30 for the purpose of nominating a district attorney. In the absence of Chairman O. B. Wilcox, J. S. Stroeder called the convention to order. On motion, Mr. Stroeder was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. Harriet E. Wilson temporary secretary. A committee of three was appointed on credentials and the organization made permanent.

Judge W. C. Robinson presented the name of Henry McAllister, Jr., to the convention for the nomination of district attorney, and warmly eulogized the young attorney in a brief speech. On motion the vote was taken by counties and Mr. McAllister was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

Loud calls for McAllister brought that gentleman to the front, and in a few well chosen words he thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him, and promised unswerving fidelity to the party of which he was the chosen nominee.

The Nominees.

Of Messrs. Boynton, Steinmetz, Jackson and Grafton it is useless to say anything to the people of this county. Their records speak for themselves, and the fact that they have been renominated is a tribute to their efficiency and sterling worth.

The nominee for county clerk is not so well known in this end of the county, but in Cripple Creek, where he has labored for the past four years, no man is held in higher esteem than is John E. Rinker.

Mr. Rinker is a graduate of three colleges, and came to Colorado about six years ago. He was for three years principal of the Florissant school, and then went to the Cripple Creek High school, where he graduated one class and resigned that year. In April last he was elected police magistrate of Cripple Creek and still holds that office. He is also a member of the firm of George Pearce and company of the City Drug store in Cripple Creek.

Mr. Rinker did not seek the office of county clerk, but if elected he will prove an excellent official.

Lee W. Davis of Victor, the nominee of the Republican party for surveyor is a civil engineer by profession and a member of the firm of Ryler and Davis. He is also consulting engineer for the famous Gold Coin mine. He is a first-class surveyor, a man of ability, and will lend great strength to the ticket.

It is unnecessary to speak of Messrs. E. M. De la Vergne and Oscar Lampman, the nominees for commissioner and coroner, to any extent, as both men are well known all over the county. Mr. De la Vergne is a prominent mining man, being a heavy owner of the famous Raven mine. Every man, woman and child in Cripple Creek and the majority of the people in this city know Oscar Lampman. He is popular with everybody, and has been a member of the firm of Fairley Bros. and Lampman, the furniture dealers, ever since Cripple Creek was founded.

The addition of the names of De la Vergne and Lampman adds great strength to the Republican ticket.

Chairman Platt's Opinion.

The new chairman of the Republican county central committee Mr. W. A. Platt, was asked last evening by a Gazette man how he liked the outcome of the convention.

"The convention," said Mr. Platt, "has given to the people the best county ticket ever nominated by any convention since I have known anything about El Paso county and its politics. The nominees, every one, are good clean men, for whom no apologies need to be made and whom we can ask the people to vote for on their merits. There is not a man on the ticket who is not the superior of his opponent on the fusion ticket. There is not a man who will not make a first rate official if he is elected. In comparison with the fusion ticket, this is so much better that every good citizen, regardless of politics, should have not the least difficulty in making up his or her mind what is the best course to pursue in this campaign. It is as important for us in this county to beat that fusion ticket as it was to the whole state to beat Waite three years ago. The same issues are involved, the same dangers are threatened.

"I do not believe the people of this city has yet fully realize what a proposition is presented to them in this contest; but by the efforts of the Gazette and other news-

(Continued on Page 8.)

Greater New York Republicans Nominate General Tracy.

PLATT FORCES VICTORIOUS

Seth Low had Less than 50 Votes in a Total of 348—Union of Anti-Tammany Forces is Now Unlikely—Citizens Union will Not Withdraw its Candidate—Low Republicans Not Inclined to Bolt on Account of the Action of the Convention.

New York, Sept. 28.—General Benjamin Tracy, the former secretary of the navy, was tonight nominated by the convention of the regular Republican organization for mayor of Greater New York.

Seth Low, the nominee of the Citizens' Union, got less than 50 of the 348 votes cast. His name was received by the delegates and spectators with jeers and hisses and Jacob Worth, the leader of the opposition to Senator Platt, was cried down when he essayed to present Low's name. None of the defeated Low men, however, expressed an intention to bolt the regular ticket. The Citizens' Union several days ago announced that the withdrawal of Low was out of the question and the Republican committee at the same time presented an ultimatum to the effect that Low was not acceptable to the Republican organization. Negotiations were then discontinued and were not resumed today, although the Brooklyn committee of fifty, and the Purroy Democracy, both supporting Low, made a last appeal to the Republican leaders in Low's behalf. These organizations, it is said, are still loyal to Low. A union of the anti-Tammany forces now seems unlikely.

Morning Session.

Up to the hour set for the assembling of the first Republican convention for the Greater New York municipality, today there had been no developments that threatened to overturn the plans agreed upon at the meeting of the leaders last night. A published statement that Seth Low and his friends had been discussing the proposition that Mr. Low withdraw from the mayoralty race received authoritative denial, when it was proposed in the suggestion that was made that Low's retirement might mean the substitution of some other man than Gen. B. F. Tracy as the Republican candidate for mayor.

County Chairman Quigg called the convention to order at noon and introduced Senator Woodruff as the first speaker. On motion of Congressman Quigg a committee of 11 to confer with anti-Tammany organizations was appointed. The convention then adjourned until 4 p. m.

When the convention took a recess the committee on conference went into secret session. There were also present representatives of the Brooklyn committee of fifty and of the Purroy faction.

Low's Indorsement Advocated.

The Citizens' Union was not represented. Henry D. Purroy made a vigorous speech advocating the endorsement of Mr. Low, members of the Brooklyn committee also spoke for Mr. Low. Senator Platt and Chairman Quigg denounced Low, and Chairman Quigg said that the convention could not consider Low. If he later would withdraw from the race then there might be something done.

Mr. Low's friends said that he was in to stay, and after a wrangle of nearly five hours, the meeting adjourned without result.

Evening Session.

The doors of the convention hall were opened at 7:15 o'clock and the auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Senator Platt, accompanied by Mrs. Platt and several ladies, appeared in the box immediately above the right of the platform. The band played "Hail to the Chief" and the crowd yelled and cheered until it was hoarse.

During a wrangle over the report of the committee on contested seats, Jacob Worth spoke of Platt as "the man who presses the button," and declared that all obeyed the orders of the button.

Worth Howled Down.

Worth was howled down and his followers were overwhelmingly defeated. This was immediately upon the reassembling of the convention.

Temporary officers were then made permanent officers, and Lemuel E. Quigg was unanimously elected president of the city committee.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman, of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which was adopted. The platform begins:

The Platform.

"There is one great issue before the people at this time. It cannot be separated from any political contest. It is the issue created by the Chicago platform, and nothing can be more obvious than that the result of every election, national, state or municipal, until that platform has been formally abandoned by the party that made it, must count for or against its odious and destructive principles.

"Every intelligent voter knows that if the first mayor of Greater New York is the candidate of this convention a mighty impulse will be given in support of every sound principle of government.

"Every intelligent voter knows, on the other hand, that if the first mayor of Greater New York is a Tammany Democrat the effect will be to greatly improve the hopes and promote the schemes that are grouped in the public mind under the name of Bryanism and at the same time deliver this magnificent metropolis into the hands of an organized conspiracy for public plunder.

"We endorse the 1896 St. Louis platform. We believe that it held the support of the intelligent and patriotic people of New York as much today as it did a year ago. It is not only the cause of sound money, it is pre-eminently the cause of social order. Every vote cast against the candidates of this convention places both in peril."

Result of the Conference.

After the adoption of the platform Jacob Worth jumped to his feet and said that he desired to know the report, if any, the committee on conference had to make. Mr. Quigg stated that the conference had been fruitless.

"I said," he continued, "that I did not think that Seth Low could ever be nominated by any Republican convention, but if the committee of fifty could secure the withdrawal of Low the Republicans would unreservedly place themselves in their hands. The reply was that Low had given a promise to his people and he must stand by his promise."

General Tracy Nominated.

District Attorney Olcott placed in nomination for mayor General Benjamin F. Tracy.

The flag which hid from view the picture of General Tracy over the rear platform was drawn aside when Mr. Olcott finished, and the delegates set up a yell of applause.

The Low men kept their seats. Jacob Worth stood up to speak and there were yells of "Platform, platform," and the veteran leader climbed up to the platform over the reporters' tables, assisted by Chairman Woodruff.

Mr. Worth's Speech.

"I remember," said Mr. Worth, "the convention 16 years ago when Seth Low was nominated for mayor of Brooklyn and General Tracy nominated by the Republican convention. I was opposed to Low's candidacy, and because of that I was relegated to the rear and stayed for four long years.

"Low was a good enough Republican to be renominated and enough independent to be re-elected. Should Mr. Low not be nominated it would be a sad disappointment to the majority of the intelligent people of New York." (Cries of "Get off.")

Worth replied, "Get off nothing; get off nothing," shaking his fists. "You have got to elect a majority of the legislature, can you? Don't insult the Citizens' Union if they have made a mistake."

Mr. Worth forgot to name Mr. Low as his candidate and turned to leave the platform, but he quickly turned back and said:

"It is a mere matter of form. I present for nomination the name of Seth Low."

John M. Ward, amid cat calls and hooting, seconded the nomination of Seth Low.

The ballot was as follows:

Tracy, 297; Low, 49; and ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn, 2.

The nomination was made unanimous and a committee was appointed to notify General Tracy of his nomination.

Gold Democrat Nominated.

In the meantime Chauncey M. Depew nominated for the office of comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch, the present incumbent, and a gold Democrat, saying:

"When the integrity of the country was attacked last year the gold Democrats came to the aid of the Republicans. It is to recognize the men who sacrificed their party that I ask you to nominate by acclamation Ashbel P. Fitch for comptroller." (Applause.)

The nomination was made unanimous.

General Tracy Accepts.

The committee appointed to notify General Tracy appeared with the candidate and after an ovation, General Tracy said, in part:

"I accept the nomination. If my candidacy be the means of bringing about the ... I shall rest content. If, however, the spirit of harmony and conciliation, which we have invoked, does not prevail, I propose, having accepted the nomination, to make the fight to the end."

Ross Appleton, of Brooklyn, was unanimously nominated for president of the council, and the convention adjourned.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER.

Tammany May Decide to Make its Contents Public, and Then Again it May Not.

New York, Sept. 28.—Regarding the letter said to have been written by Wm. J. Bryan on the proper attitude on national issues of the Democracy of Greater New York in the pending municipal campaign, Col. W. L. Brown of the Daily News, to whom the letter was said to have been addressed, said today:

"No, one word of the letter I received from Mr. Bryan has been made public. No one except a few of the leaders has seen it. I will make it public whenever the leaders of Tammany deem it advisable, and not until then. It may be given out in a few days, and it may never be given out."

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Democracy of Massachusetts Resolves to Stand by the Chicago Platform and Free Silver.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28.—George Fred Williams of Dedham was today nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic state convention on a platform which squarely endorses that adopted by the national convention at Chicago last summer. The other nominees are:

Lieutenant governor, Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.

Secretary, C. D. Nash, of Whitman.

Attorney general, John A. O'Keefe, of Lynn.

Treasurer and receiver general, T. A. Watson of Boston.

Auditor, J. L. Chalifoux, of Lowell.

Disorderly Convention.

The convention was so disorderly as at times almost to require the intervention of the police. George Fred Williams was the principal figure in the convention. There was no opposition to his nomination for governor, but his insistence on the turning down of old party leaders who were lukewarm in support of himself and Bryan last fall created a tumult at the outset, before permanent organization had been effected.

Congressman Fitzgerald was ordered to his seat when he attempted to speak, and his adherents at one time threatened to sustain him by force. Finally order was partially restored, and after a speech by Mr. Williams a recess was taken.

Afternoon Session.

The convention reassembled at 2:25 o'clock. Col. John T. Rice was elected permanent chairman.

Congressman Fitzgerald obtained the floor and said he and his friends felt insulted at the decisions of Chairman Doherty. The convention squelched Congressman Fitzgerald by passing a vote of confidence in Mr. Doherty.

Oliver Dowling of Boston, in a stirring speech, nominated George Fred Williams for governor. Mr. Williams was nominated by unanimous vote.

Mr. Williams was escorted to the platform and made his speech of acceptance.

SEAL CONFERENCE.

Russian Commissioner Says It Will Be Held Whether England is Represented or Not.

London, Sept. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes this afternoon an interview which its Paris correspondent has had with M. Pierre Botkine, the Russian commissioner to the Behring sea conference, in which Mr. Botkine is quoted as saying that he has not received any notification of the Marquis of Salisbury's objection to Russia and Japan being represented at the conference. On the other hand, the Russian official expressed the opinion that such an attitude upon the part of the Marquis of Salisbury would not delay the conference at Washington, which would be held just as if nothing had happened to change the original plans, only the British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, would be absent, which, he added, was most regrettable.

In conclusion, Mr. Botkine reiterated the necessity for some protection to prevent the total extermination of the seals.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

Washington, Sept. 28.—It is probable that Jose Ventre, the anarchist recently expelled from France, will be sent to this country. United States Commissioner McGuire, writing from Tampico, Mexico, says that this action will likely be taken by the Mexican authorities. Every effort to get Ventre into the United States so far has failed and it is believed that the Mexican authorities will no longer tolerate Ventre's presence in that country.

Convention at Lincoln Was Happily Inaugurated.

SPEECH-MAKING COMMENCED

Interest in Irrigation Spreading to Rainfall States—Next Session of the Congress May be Held at Atlanta—Resume of Irrigation work was Given by Chairman Moses—Dr. J. G. Sutton of Ohio Claims to Have Invented a Scientific Instrument for the Location of Underground Streams.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28.—Delegates to the national irrigation congress, which began its sixth annual session today, made a record for industry in disposing of work on hand and setting a pace for more elaborate proceedings to follow. The initial session was marked by an overflow of enthusiasm on the part of the delegates and visitors. Addresses by such men as Judge Emery of Kansas; E. R. Moses of the same state, and Assistant Land Commissioner Best of Washington, D. C., did not fail to awaken interest in the movements they championed, and the sentiments they expressed were applauded and re-echoed by local speakers whose interest in irrigation projects is reaching the point entertained by districts where the enterprise is no longer in its infancy.

Thus far, there has been little said concerning new officers of the congress. Secretary Heinz is understood to be a candidate for re-election, and has strong support. Two aspirants for the next place of meeting have appeared in the cities of Atlanta, Ga., and Guthrie, Oklahoma. Atlanta appears to be generally favored.

Opening Speeches.

On behalf of the congress, Judge Emery of Lawrence, Kan., with an international reputation as an authority on irrigation subjects, responded to addresses of welcome by the governor and chancellor. His speech was a happy mixture of humor and an exposition of the question which called the congress together. So deep and abiding was his faith in irrigation for soil culture, said Judge Emery, that he, with other Kansans, had come to regard that system of farm moisture as the natural one and rainfall as the secondary element. He congratulated the University of Nebraska in being one of the first educational institutions in the country to take up the study of the irrigation problem. The virgin soil was the source of all wealth, and when the people learned to so regard it and by scientific means aid nature in supplying the deficient moisture, it would mean regeneration not only of the west but of the sisterhood of states.

Federal Representative.

Judge Emery F. Best of Washington, D. C., assistant commissioner of the general land office, took the place of Commissioner Hermann, as a representative of the federal government, and was followed briefly by Elmer R. Mead, state engineer of Wyoming.

President Booth, after announcing various committees, addressed himself to the convention proper in a carefully prepared paper.

E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan., chairman of the national executive committee, gave a resume of the irrigation work for the year.

Underground Streams.

The question of the possibility of locating and tracing underground streams of water was the subject of an extended and carefully prepared paper by Dr. J. G. Sutton of Russelvania, Ohio. Dr. Sutton at the outset admitted that his subject was an unpopular one, inasmuch as it invaded a field hitherto held by water witches or those claiming to be endowed with divine power, aided by a forked stick. His insistence was, however, that by following the ordinary rules of scientific research, the location of sub-surface water was possible, and having no connection with superstition and other rubbish surrounding the subject. Upon the well-established theory that the earth is a magnet, he gave in detail the results of his investigations covering a period of 12 years. Water and matter surrounding it under the surface were magnetic to such a degree, Dr. Sutton claimed, as to influence action above ground. He concluded:

"I have been cautious about falling into the error of assuming more than my experiments seem to justify. And now, dogmatic as the assertion may appear, I declare to you that I have been fortunate enough to devise an electro-magnetic device so finely sensitive to variations in the earth's magnetism that I am enabled to accurately trace and map sub-surface streams of water."

Business Session.

Dr. Sutton's paper was the last set speech of the afternoon, and the business session followed, but was limited to the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions.

California's delegate heads the list on the latter, but it is claimed to have no significance, inasmuch as the committee will meet and select its own chairman.

The congress will reassemble tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Tonight the members of the congress were tendered an informal reception at the capitol building by Governor Holcomb and other state officers and Lincoln citizens.

YELLOW FEVER.

SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS IS MUCH THE SAME.

Two Deaths Reported—Merchants are Growing Very Restless Under Quarantine Restrictions—Many Employes have been Thrown Out of Their Positions—Low Death Rate.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—The yellow fever situation here continues exasperatingly the same. The daily average of from 18 to 20 cases and two deaths has kept up. But while there is no sign of an epidemical visitation, the slow progress of the disease puts obstacles daily in the way of the fretful merchant public, who are anxious to again resume trade with the surrounding country. The record today was not unlike that of many other days, in that it showed a death through sheer neglect of the patient and of 21 cases up to date having a fatal termination.

The facts are incontrovertible that at least one-half died through neglect or lack of attention.

Signs of Revival.

Business is showing feeble signs of revival and the railroads are putting forward superhuman efforts to secure a modification of the quarantine regulations.

Dr. Olliphant's trip up the road tomorrow at the invitation of the Southern Pacific, with a view to securing a modification of existing quarantines, will settle one way or another whether or not trade is to stagnate for several weeks longer, or whether it is partially to be resumed at once.

The trip will also settle the question of whether or not New Orleans will raise the bars against Galveston and other Texas points. In the meantime, the Crescent City finds itself incapable of shipping a pound of freight to the lone star state. The result of this, of course, is the throwing out of employment of hundreds and thousands of people here. The railroads, manufacturers, the big wholesale and retail stores, have all dispensed with the services of many of their employes until business again picks up. Now that the force of senseless shotgun quarantine is being felt, the negroes are more than ever ... the injury that is being done this city. The hotels have let go all extra help, and have cut off many of their hands, and every man, woman and child is living very economically.

Due to Strict Quarantine.

The absence of fatalities is due entirely to the strict quarantines that have been established in the country, where there is no possible chance of an epidemic here. This population has left, over some 10,000 people, and there are still here not fewer than 275,000 and even those who were frightened a fortnight ago have come to realize that there is no possible chance whatever of an epidemic. In September, 1878, there were between 80 and 90 people dying of yellow fever daily. The daily average since the beginning of the fever here is hardly one. Today the following deaths were reported:

LOUIS QUISNEL, 1108 Dante street.

MISS EMMA FLEETWOOD, 727 Lowerline street.

There have been a total of 177 cases to date and 20 deaths. A number of patients were discharged today.

TEXAS SCARED.

SUSPICIOUS CASE AT GALVESTON CAUSES COMMOTION.

Shotgun Quarantine will be Rigorously Enforced—Mails and Newspapers Absolutely Stopped—Onerous Restrictions Placed on Railroad Traffic—May be Quite Causeless.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 28.—The yellow fever fright has struck the state in earnest. Nearly all the towns in eastern, central and southern Texas, have declared shotgun quarantine against Houston. In Brazos county, County Health Officer Tabor has given out orders to the effect that every road entering the county will be closed and guarded and every suspicious person shot down. No passenger trains will stop in the county hereafter, and there will be for the present no papers or other mails received. The railroad company has been notified to put in all perishable goods, flour and ice at once from the north in car lots, the same not to come from nor through an infected point. Trains will no longer be permitted to take sidings for passing in Brazos county.

In Dallas, no passengers from Houston will be permitted to stop, although there has been no embargo on freight or mail as yet. The Houston and Texas Central has practically abandoned its train service out of Houston, only one train a day running. The M. K. and T. is running trains through Houston to Galveston, the cars being locked north of Houston and nobody permitted to enter or leave the train.

An Absolute Quarantine.

Galveston's quarantine against Houston is absolute. Nothing but telegrams are permitted to pass between the two places. Freight however can go through Houston, but must not be stopped there. All the towns along the Southern Pacific south and east of Houston have established shotgun quarantines. Navasota, in Grimes county, is completely cooped up. There has been no mail since Wednesday and no prospect of any soon. Guards are stationed on all streets and persons not known to the guards, whether they have health certificates or not, are fumigated. There is a famine of cotton ties and newspapers have been forced to suspend business because they have no paper. Business is dead and no person is permitted to leave the country. Beaumont has quarantined against Houston. Washington county has laid an embargo on everything from all over it.

Robertson and Wharton counties have done the same.

Henderson county has established a quarantine against all infected towns.

Several coach loads of refugees from Houston went through Dallas county, but were not allowed to stop. They said there was great excitement in Houston when they left. Many of them were going to points in the mountains and the far northwest.

NOT SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Houston Board of Health Declares Unanimously that it is Not Yellow Fever.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 28.—Regarding the suspicious case of fever here, the state board of health officers have requested the Houston board of health to issue the following bulletin this evening:

"Case somewhat suspicious, but strictly guarded. I have no apprehensions of the result. Board of health unanimous in declaring the case nothing more than inflammation of kidneys."

Panic at Victoria.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 28.—A special to the News from Victoria, says:

Yesterday a suspicious case of sickness was given to the public by Victoria's board of health, it being that of Mr. W. H. Suggs, who came to Victoria three weeks ago from East Texas. He was taken sick Sunday night and Dr. Thornton proclaimed him a suspicious case. This morning notice was given to the railroad officials that no trains would move on this division until further orders, and today Victoria is isolated. Yesterday and last night nearly every vehicle that was obtainable was engaged to take the people to the farms in the country.

Boecker's Crime.

Carroll, Ia., Sept. 28.—John Boecher, the murderer of his wife and five children, still lives, though his recovery is impossible. The son, Henry, shows signs of returning strength, but physicians say his wound is fatal. The bodies of the mother and children have been prepared for burial at Breda tomorrow. The coroner's jury empaneled yesterday has adjourned till Thursday, so no finding has been returned. It is now known that Boecker bought a supply of chloroform at Breda last week ostensibly to doctor hogs for cholera. With this he threw the family into their final sleep and was enabled to commit the murders without resistance. Those who knew him best say Boecker's mind has been affected for some time.

Victor Precinct Nominations.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Sept. 28.—J. B. Boylan was nominated tonight for justice of the peace and M. M. O'Keith for constable by the Victor Democrats. Silver Republicans of Victor named Joe Crumby for justice and Dock Wolff for constable.

Dress for Indian Summer

At This Season Fashion Takes a Backward Turn to Lighter Fabrics--Some Effects Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 16—There is Indian summer here as well as at home; and for a few days fashion takes a backward glance towards the lighter goods that were in favor earlier. Paris gets, like the United States, a bit of cool weather, then comes that delightful soft period between the last of September and the middle of October. Indian summer is then at its ripest here.

There are all sorts of outdoor excursions planned. And every little autumnal frivolity is looked for. These all carry one away from the pent-up town into the busy country, where nature is overworking herself to paint the leaves a rich crimson for Jack Frost's delectation.

I had the pleasure of witnessing a party of Americans who had driven out of Paris to gather autumn leaves in the suburbs, so giving an additional touch to Indian summer recollections. They journeyed by coach and "dismounted," as the bicyclers say, at the first fine tree. Near by was a party of American girls sketching, but the excursionists were not opposed to such friendly spectators.

They were nicely, though not extravagantly, gowned, their dresses being the "combinations" kind that can be made from two old ones.

Autumn Leaf Fete.

Nearly all of the smart costumes were made of woollen materials, but the lightest sort of woolens, that lent themselves so well to the ruffles and puffs that have been so popular on the summer gowns. For the gowns for the fall races, while they are not made of fluffy, light material, as were the spring gowns for the races, they are certainly quite as elaborate.

Miss Dahlgren, one of the most popular young American women, was most attractive in a gown of white woollen grenadine. The grenadine had rather a coarse mesh, so that the white taffeta lining was visible. It had one of the new gored skirts, made in three pieces. Six narrow ruffles of white mousseline de soie, embroidered with black dots, trimmed the skirt. The ruffles were twice their width apart.

The corsage was a blouse of deep ivory colored satin, made with short, full basques. It was covered full with the figured mousseline de soie, shirred into puffs so as to form double ruches between the puffs. The sleeves of the satin were close fitting and long. They were covered with the mousseline de sole, put on in perpendicular puffs with the ruches between. Around the neck and down the front of the bodice were double frills of the mousseline de soie that stood up in a crisp way. The girdle was a crush girdle of black velvet, fastening at one side an oval Swiss buckle. It had all of that chic that is peculiar to a white and black toilet—a combination, too, that the Paris couturieres delight in.

A Leaf Effect.

Another soft woollen gown was made of cream cashmere, with a design of leaves printed in soft almond green over it. It was made up over white taffeta. The skirt was full and gored, and was gathered on to the waist band with quite a little fullness at the front and sides.

The corsage was a blouse of the cashmere opening at the front. It had a vest of fulled black mousseline de soie that continued around the back to form a short round yoke. The vest and yoke were bordered with heavy cream lace, and the cream lace, trimmed with a band of black velvet and a frill of black mousseline de soie edging it, formed epaulettes. The sleeves were of almond green taffeta. They were close fitting and very long and were mounted at the top with short puffs.

At the bottom of the puffs there was a broad band of the silk laid in plaits, with a ruffle edging it. The narrow ceinture was of black velvet. Two black velvet ribbons came from the ceinture and were carried up into points on each side of the vest. The collar was a crush collar of black mousseline de soie mounted with a frill of cream lace.

So many of the prettier gowns that I noticed were made of soft Scotch cashmere. They are often printed with a big design in subdued artistic colors on an ivory white background or perhaps a background in some pale color.

One of these light cashmere gowns was of the palest shade of gray. It had a full godet skirt that fitted close over the hips. At the back the fullness fell in deep folds. Four bands of white satin three inches wide trimmed the skirt. These were covered with Brussels applique lace. The edges of the bands were trimmed with narrow ruches of petunia-colored mousseline de soie.

A New Blouse.

The corsage was a blouse fastening at the left shoulder and under-arm seam. It had a short, square yoke of the white satin back and front, covered with the Brussels applique. Four inches below the yoke there was a broad band of the satin covered with the lace. The edges of the yoke and band were finished with a narrow ruche of petunia mousseline de soie. The sleeves of white satin were close fitting and covered plain with the Brussels applique. Eight narrow ruches of the petunia mousseline de soie encircled the sleeves. The epaulettes were of the lace. Petunia taffeta was employed for the ceinture. It formed two butterfly loops at the back with ends that reached nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

Mrs. Ayler, another American woman well known among the society leaders of Dinard, was much admired in a gown of cool, white nun's veiling.

The skirt had a long, close-fitting yoke. It was gored and fell in deep folds that gave the effect of a Spanish flounce. The belt was a continuation of the yoke. Bands of narrow violet velvet commenced at the top of the belt and continued down to the bottom of the yoke. They were put on extremely close.

The corsage was a blouse of the ivory nun's veiling opening at the left shoulder and under-arm seam. A yoke effect was wrought with stripes of Persian embroidery worked with delicate shades of rose and violet. The embroidery was put on in five horizontal stripes with bands of the narrow violet velvet between. From the armhole seams came two slanting bands of the embroidery and velvet that formed points at the bottom of the yoke. Full bows of the velvet ribbon caught these points to the yoke. The same effect was repeated to form a yoke at the back. The sleeves were long, close-fitting sleeves of the nun's veiling, slightly draped at the top. They were mounted by epaulettes, trimmed with bands of the velvet.

A most fetching little hat of pale rose straw, trimmed profusely with violets, went with the toilet.

These gowns are made, I am told, for "afternoons at home" later. They are worn for little outings now, thus making them do double duty.

Nina Goodwin.

Are Men Neater than Women?

Are women neater than men was a question recently asked by a cynical old bachelor who is a stern critic as to all that regards a woman's getup. This was the reply: "Women are endowed with strange vagaries, and while extremely fastidious in many ways are very neglectful in others. Even the swellest society girl is not as particular as to the freshness of her collar as is the plain everyday man of business; to change his linen at least once a day is religion with most men. With women it is different; they will inspect their collars and cuffs after a day's hard wear and decide that they will do, not recognizing the fact that if any doubt exists on the matter they should be consigned to the laundry without demure."

Again, a man is much more concerned as to the state of his shoes than a woman; even the poor clerk on his meager salary spends his nickel a day for a shine without grudging, and if it be impracticable, the nickel be saved, he gets up earlier in the morning and wields the blacking-brush himself. The woman will gown herself in Worth's or Paquin's latest creation and forget to look to her shoes; she is even willing to condone the loss of one or two buttons and the consequent baggy appearance of her extremities; like the peacock, she trusts to the gorgeousness of her plumage and hopes that her skirt will cover all pedal defects.—Countess de Montaigu, in Godey's Magazine for October.

"There is Indian summer here, and for a few days fashion takes a backward glance toward the lighter goods."

The bachelor girl comes back to town.
(A life sketch by Parkhurst.)

New York's Bachelor Girls

New York, September 21.—Other cities have their boasts, but New York is celebrated for its bachelor girls.

They came to town the last of September and for a month they are busy settling down.

The bachelor girl comes from all over, and after she has spent the summer at home she gets back to the metropolis, where no one knows her and where she can work to her heart's content, ready to put in a busy winter. It would almost be safe to say that a fifth of New York's winter population consists of girl bachelors. "Girl bachelors of Gotham" they are called, and their work comprises everything from speaking to doing to intricate designing.

The work which the girl bachelor is supposed to do is professional work. She comes to New York to paint, to study music, to write, to design and to swing into law, medicine and even the ministry, but, as a matter of fact, comparatively few girl bachelors choose these beaten tracks but prefer to branch out for themselves into more open fields of usefulness.

The typical girl bachelor is extremely well dressed. She earns her money, of course, but she knows how to spend it to advantage, which the home girl cannot always do, and she lives well. She knows what and how to eat, and what to say and where to say it. She is always delightfully at home, and she presents various other charming earmarks, by which you soon learn to know her.

It was claimed last year, in the haunts of girl bachelordom, that the greatest successes had been made by young women who had gone into beaten tracks and had worked upon old things, carrying new methods into them. One girl bachelor made a success as a hotel-keeper. She hired a little road-house on a bicycle path and there furnished little suppers to cyclists. Her few well-furnished rooms were leased all the season to enthusiasts who could not bear to get too far away from the bicycle roads. She "made money" and will take the hotel another year.

A favorite occupation with the girl bachelor in New York—with a little capital—is the keeping of a candy store. She learns how to make her most costly confections, and after awhile buys only her cheap candies, her "penny goods." She gets those from some well known house, and in return secures their permission to use their name on her front door. Her trays are of copper, polished very bright, and she puts in eight hours a day waiting on the counter herself.

One of the advantages of the girl bachelor who comes to New York is that she can do as she pleases without being detected, for there is no place like New York in which to hide yourself. She does not lose her social standing if she "tends shop," and this she cannot always say of herself in her own neighborhood.

There are few women florists in New York, because, contrary to supposition, flower work is very dirty work. It is wet and hard upon the hands, and for that reason but few girl bachelors have drifted into it.

A great majority are in what is sometimes called the half-professions. These comprise stenography, very expert typewriting, bookkeeping and private secretaryship. These afford a good living and give the bachelor girl standing which she cannot always secure in trade. The post of private secretary is most coveted.

The girl bachelor who comes to New York must have with her a nice sum of money. Margaret Sangster is quoted as saying that a girl who "knows how to do something" can go to New York on $100. Marion Harland once placed the price at $75, but the girl bachelor will feel a great deal safer if she has $500 in her pocket, though she need not spend it if she does not want to.

The cost of living in New York is dear. There is no need of saying that you can board in Harlem cheap, because you can't. You may get your board for $5 a week, but your car fare and lunches eat into your salary, and you will find that, in such an out-of-the-way place, you have to journey an hour night and morning to get to and from home.

A more sensible and at the same time low estimate of the cost of living in New York is this:

	Per week.
Boarding and lodging	$7
Lunches and car fare	3
Laundry	1
Shoes and other necessities	2

This foots up $13 without any trouble and the girl bachelor still has to dress herself.

It is part of the scheme of the bachelor girl of Gotham to provide for herself entirely, but if she is a sensible girl, while she is on the lower grounds of the ladder she will board with friends adjacent to her business, if possible, and will thus cut down her expenses several dollars per week. It is safe to say that in New York city the girl who doesn't "live at home" must have $15 a week to keep up an appearance, and girl bachelors who are going to struggle along on less had better give it up in the first place. There is on lower Fifth avenue a large apartment house, in which seven girl bachelors have flats. These flats consist of four rooms, and are occupied by half a dozen girls, who take turns at cooking and doing their own housework. Twice a week they get dinner out, so that the burden of cooking and washing dishes does not become drudgery.

But for this the very nicest executive ability is required and where one party of girl bachelors succeed five go under, stranded on the shoals of discontent and domestic unevenness.

A very wise writer recently said that girl bachelors failed in New York because they came here strangers and expected to live like friends, but the sensible girl bachelor must realize that in coming to a strange city she must pay for everything she receives. It will be strictly pay and take with her, and she will need three times the sum upon which she has calculated at home. One friendly stitch means so many cents paid out, and what would be nothing if she lived at home barely suffices her if she must pay for everything.

The girl bachelor's outfit when she comes to Gotham should be, if she can get them, three good tweed or cloth dresses and three pretty silk waists. She should have an enveloping cape and a warm coat and two substantial hats. With these packed in her modest little trunk and a "grip" for emergencies she can face New York city pretty secure in a livelihood, providing always that she can "do something."

The girl bachelors who have made great successes say that they have done so by pleading their own merits and not by asking pity, sympathy or charity. They have come to a great town, saying: "I can do that work for you better than you are now getting it done and cheaper. Try me." That is the beginning of success, they say.

Many of Gotham's girl bachelors are on the path to riches. They have businesses of their own which they can leave in summer. One rather famous one owns a hair store, which she deserts in the summer while she sings in a suburban choir, thus earning her vacation. She provides herself with every luxury, and says that she will be the first new woman of 1900 to be a self-made millionaire.

New York holds out its hand to the girl bachelor and only begs her to come and try. Gotham lies expectant, and every place of business from Harlem to the Battery is on the lookout for her at this time of year.

Helen Ward.

Elegant costume of fine gray oratine cloth. It is entirely trimmed with same shade cord pipings of silk. Yoke of cream lace net. Circular skirt. Close-fitting sleeves, with short puffs. Lace epaulettes. Material required: Cloth, 45 inches wide, eight yards; net, 22 inches wide, three-quarters of a yard.—(Toilettes.

[illegible]

Commander of the Salvation Army in America.

HIS COLONIZING SCHEME

Speech at the Temple Theater Is Listened to by Thousands.

HE TRAVELS IN A PRIVATE CAR

America's Salvation Army Leader was in the City Yesterday, Accompanied by His Distinguished Wife, the Consul — Attends the Outdoor Meeting of the Salvation Army—His Speech at the Temple Theater Last Night — Introduced by Dr. Slocum—Prominent People in Attendance — Brigadier Alice Lewis, the Reformed Opera Singer — Vast Concourse of People— The Commander Talks—Mr. Davis of the Santa Fe Interested.

Sunday was a red-letter day in the history of the Salvation Army of this city. Commander Booth-Tucker, who directs the affairs of the army in America, arrived at 5:30 a. m. in special car No. 99 of the Santa Fe railway, and spent the day in the city. Accompanying the eminent commander was his excellent wife, who is the daughter of General Booth, Brigadier Alice Lewis, a reformed grand opera singer, who is possessed of a magnificent voice, and several other high officials of the army.

Accompanying the commander and his party was Mr. J. A. Davis, the industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe railway, who is acting as chaperon on the tour of inspection, the prime object of which is the selection of a suitable tract of land at some point in Colorado which can be utilized for colonization purposes.

Commander Booth-Tucker is on a mission which may be destined to revolutionize all colonization ideas heretofore conceived. His scheme is endorsed by prominent people all over the country, and the fact that one such scheme has been successfully launched in California will add much materially to his work in this state. The Santa Fe railroad is now assisting him in every way possible, and through the efforts of Mr. Davis, the industrial commissioner of the road, the head of the army which has done such noble work among the lowest classes is being shown all of the most important agricultural localities of the state.

At 7 o'clock Sunday evening Commander Booth-Tucker made his first public appearance in the city. The Salvationists held a grand open air meeting in front of the postoffice, at which the commander took an active part.

No services were held at the majority of the churches in the city in order that the members of the congregations might attend the meeting at the Temple theater. The crowds began gathering long before the opening of the doors, and when the exercises began every seat in the house was occupied, while the aisles were packed and hundreds were turned away who could not gain admission.

On the stage were seated Mayor Irvine and wife, Secretary Lloyd of the Y. M. C. A., President Slocum of Colorado college; Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, Rev. Dr. Gregg, Rev. Cliff P. Marsden, Rev. Edw. Braislin, Rev. W. G. Templeton, Brigadier Alice Lewis, Mrs. Williams, Captain Blackledge and Lieutenant Swanson of the local army, Staff Captain Burrows, Captain McIndoo, Mr. H. H. Seldomridge, Mr. L. E. Sherman, Mr. J. S. Gibson and many other prominent citizens besides members of the local army.

THE COMMANDER TALKS.

Head of the Salvation Army Tells of the Colonization Scheme—Great Work Undertaken.

Commander Booth-Tucker, the son-in-law of General Booth, the man who recently succeeded Ballington Booth as the head of the Salvation army in America, is a man of perhaps 35 years of age, tall and commanding, and an exceedingly good conversationalist.

He was seen Sunday in his private car at the Santa Fe depot and talked interestingly of his colonization scheme.

"I think the Arkansas valley in the region of Rocky Ford is the best adapted for colonization purposes, although I shall inspect other places in the vicinity of Lamar and shall not decide on a location until I have visited all the localities which I think favorable.

"We desire to raise $100,000 and expect to secure enough land on which 10,000 people can make a comfortable living, and our object is to give people who desire to make an honest living a chance to do so. By removing these people who are willing to work from the overcrowded cities and giving them an opportunity to not only make a living but to eventually own their own homes I think we will be able to do a world of good for the laboring classes who are unable to obtain work.

"We do not ask alms in this work. It is simply a business proposition and I think we shall experience little difficulty in securing all the money we need at a small rate of interest."

The Santa Fe Interested.

The Santa Fe railway is considerably interested in the colonization scheme of Commander Booth-Tucker. Mr. J. A. Davis, the industrial commissioner of the road, is travelling with the commander in a private car, and takes great pains to show him the entire country on this trip.

Mr. Davis himself is a thorough believer in the colonization scheme and says that the Salvationists are in earnest.

"Their zeal and honesty will certainly make this scheme a success," said Mr. Davis, "and I think they can secure all of the financial backing they care for."

The distinguished party will leave this morning for Lamar over the Santa Fe, where the lands in this vicinity will be thoroughly inspected.

NO CANES THIS YEAR.

The Freshmen, Poor Boys, Will Have to Be Content With Umbrellas or Parasols for a Whole Year.

The college cane rush is over; and the freshmen are downcast, while the sophomores are hilarious. Their hard-earned victory was well deserved, for surely no Roman gladiators ever fought for life more vigorously than these brawny boys for the glory and honor of the class of 1900.

This rush was a genuine terror. From the moment the referee's whistle blew until the last second of the eighth minute the scene around the cane was one of furious struggle. Clouds of dust, a confused tangle of arms and legs and bodies of contestants hurled like catapults through the atmosphere; yells of spectators and labored breathing of the rushers formed a spectacle that rivaled the most exciting center rush ever played.

The freshmen numbered 22, while the sophomores could count but 15 in their ranks. Outnumbered, outweighed and against great odds, the sophomores won by sheer pluck and endurance. When time was called and the hands of the exhausted contestants were counted it was shown that the sophomores had 11 hands upon the cane while the freshmen had but six.

Amid the cheers and congratulations for the victors and sympathies for the vanquished, the bedraggled, dust-begrimed, and half-suffocated were borne to their rooms.

The freshmen put up a game fight and died hard. While they had the advantage in weight and numbers, they lacked that unity of action and solid, never-say-die nerve which characterized their opponents.

The utmost good feeling prevailed, and after the rush victor shook hands with and cheered for the vanquished. Mr. H. P. Packard acted as referee, Mr. Lester McLean as umpire, and Mr. G. B. Haukes as time-keeper.

Last night the jubilant sophomores held high carnival in the gymnasium. After a rousing sophomore yell, the joyous party broke up and sophomores retired to dream of the way they kept the lower classmen from carrying canes this year.

CITY CASINO ASSURED.

THIS WAS DECIDED AT A MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Carnival Committee Has Taken Charge of the Enterprise and the Building Will Be Erected—Committee of Four Selected to Decide on Location.

The city casino idea took definite shape last night and the plan as published in Saturday's Gazette for a casino to be built at some place near the center of the city, to be kept open all the year, is now in a fair way to be pushed forward to completion.

Last night the carnival committee, composed of Messrs. E. Barnett, George R. Buckman, D. V. Donaldson, J. G. Shields, R. J. Taylor and Mrs. L. C. Goddard, met at the residence of Mr. Shields and spent the evening discussing plans for an amusement resort which will be built in the city and kept open all the year. It was definitely decided that a casino would be built, and a committee of four was appointed to inspect suitable locations and report upon the most feasible one. This committee has several locations in view, but the members will give no intimation of where the new building will be located until an option on the land can be secured.

The meeting last night was a most enthusiastic one and the gentlemen interested say that no trouble whatever will be encountered in raising the necessary money.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

C. A. Vernon of Victor Sent to Jail for Failure to Pay Temporary Alimony.

Cincinnatus Adolphus Vernon, a well known [illegible] of Victor, now languishes behind the bars of El Paso county jail being charged with contempt of court. The failure of Vernon to pay temporary alimony granted by Judge Harris is responsible for Vernon's stay in jail.

Several months ago a suit was filed in the district court by May A. Vernon against her husband, C. A. Vernon. The case came up on the 28th day of June last, and the plaintiff was awarded $20 per week temporary alimony, the case being continued until the fall term of court. When the case was called before Judge Harris yesterday a number of affidavits were introduced to show that the alimony had not been paid and that Vernon had been accustomed to spend his money on dance hall artists and riotous living. Judge Yates, of Cripple Creek, attorney for the defendant, asked a continuance of the case until Wednesday in order that an answer could be prepared to the affidavits. The case was continued, but the temporary alimony had not been paid and Judge Harris committed Vernon to jail for contempt of court, and all the afternoon his attorney tried to secure the necessary bondsmen, but he was unable to do so, and his client spent the night in jail.

Mr. Hooker of Denver spent the Sabbath in the Springs.

Mr. A. Matthews, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, is in the city.

Mrs. M. N. Bailey returned to her home in Kansas City yesterday after a visit of several weeks in the city.

Mr. D. Kelley, who has been sojourning in the city for several weeks, returned to Kansas City last evening.

Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Watson leave today for Denver and will remain through the Mountain and Plain Festival.

Mr. Chas. Martin of Cripple Creek spent Sunday in the Springs.

Mr. C. F. Shellenberger of Denver was in the city Sunday visiting Mr. C. L. West.

Mr. F. J. Arkins, editor of the Cripple Creek Times, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Richard Hutton, who has been in Canada on business, is expected home in a few days.

The Cliff House does not close until November 1st. The hotel is doing the best September business in its history.

Mr. Bert Simmons, a prominent mining man of Cripple Creek spent Sunday in the city and went to Denver that night.

Miss Maud McMullin, late of the Gazette staff as artist, is now studying to be a trained nurse. She is in St. Luke's hospital, Denver.

And now the latest reported strike comes from Roswell. It is claimed that on a property in this suburb close to the creek, an inquisitive prospector panned several colors.

Mr. Charles L. West, the popular prescription clerk who has recently been ill, resumed his duties Sunday with Mr. Otto Fehringer, the Tejon street druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Toole leave this week for St. Joe, where they will spend the winter. Their many friends in Manitou and Colorado Springs will greatly regret their departure and will heartily welcome their return in the spring.

Mr. D. V. Donaldson of this city, secretary of the Colorado Electric company, may secure a big contract and none less than the lighting of the Royal Gorge with electricity. The running time of the trains through this remarkable canon is so arranged that tourists are compelled to pass through it at night, and thus are prevented from viewing its beauties. To obviate this the railroad company propose to make it as light as day, and, if anything, to add to its scenic beauties because of the accentuated lights and shadows which must play over and between the rocks.

Mrs. Chas. A. Pratt, whose health has been failing for many months, leaves today for San Diego, Cal., to be absent all winter. She is accompanied by her daughter Calma.

In division 2 of the district court yesterday the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant in the suit entitled Kennedy vs. McDougall. It was the Blue Print advertising the Mary Magee.

[illegible]

Fusion Forces [illegible] The Democracy

CHEAP POLITICIANS WIN

Outcome of the Fusion Conference Which Disgusts Decent Citizens.

OFFICE GRABBERS GET THERE

J. Maurice Finn Lands the Big Prize—County Ticket Headed by "Doc" Lewis—Manitou's Phenomenal Failure as Mayor Aspires to the Position of Sheriff and is Endorsed by the "Reform" Forces—A Cripple Creek Doctor for Clerk and a Cripple Creek Undertaker for Coroner—Colorado Springs Gets Two Places on the Ticket and is Represented by Miss Lucretia Allen and M. M. Sinton.

District Attorney:
J. MAURICE FINN,
Democrat, Cripple Creek.
County Clerk:
W. G. LIGGETT,
Silver Republican, Cripple Creek.
County Treasurer:
W. E. ROHDE,
Populist, Victor.
Sheriff:
DR. A. G. LEWIS,
National Silver, Manitou.
Coroner:
CHARLES J. HALLETT,
Silver Republican, Cripple Creek.
Assessor:
M. J. LEIGHTON,
Populist, Altman.
Surveyor:
C. J. CODDING,
Democrat, Gillett.
Superintendent of Schools:
LUCRETIA ALLEN,
Democrat, Colorado Springs.
County Commissioner:
M. M. SINTON,
Populist, Colorado Springs.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 22.—The fusion delegates representing the Populists, Democratic National party and the Mining Exchange hall convention of the Silver Republican party convened tonight in the rooms of the Booth Furniture company.

The delegates present were:

Silver Republicans—D. P. Howard, W. A. Ure, J. J. Warlick, O. S. Porter, James Wilson, Joseph Winchester, and [illegible] Corey.

Democrats—Van E. Rouse, D. S. Hall, A. Royal, Jr., T. A. Richardson, A. G. White, R. L. Logan, G. W. Lawrence, T. B. Pyle.

Populists—W. F. Boots, G. M. Houseck, John Caldswell, Miss Lyle Harris, D. W. Robbins, James Tropay, Frank Leighton.

National Silver—J. L. Sentmer, G. W. Andrews, C. B. Wecke, J. J. Ross, O. R. Soper, A. J. Hagan, F. N. Briggs.

Dividing the Offices.

Frank Briggs, of the Victor Record, was made chairman and A. Royal, Jr., secretary. The question of the basis upon which to fuse was discussed, and finally a motion was carried to appoint a committee of one from each of the four delegations to consult together and report back to their several delegations as to which offices each party would insist upon by way of representation upon the ticket.

After two or three consultations back and forth the committee made a report to the convention to the effect that the entire fusion had been agreed upon, excepting as to the office of sheriff, which was claimed by both the National Silver and Democratic parties.

The sense of the convention was taken, and was so largely in favor of going to the Silver party that the Democrats accepted the decision of the convention and acquiesced in the result.

Executive Committee.

An executive fusion committee was selected composed of the chairmen and the secretaries of the county central committees of the different parties represented.

The representation upon the ticket was as follows: Populists, treasurer, county commissioner and assessor; National Silver party, sheriff; Silver Republicans, county clerk and coroner; Democrats, district attorney, superintendent of public instruction and surveyor.

The Ticket.

The ticket as completed, was as follows:

County Clerk—W. G. Liggett, of Cripple Creek.

County Treasurer—W. E. Rohde, of Victor.

Sheriff—Dr. A. G. Lewis, of Manitou.

Coroner—C. J. Hallett, of Cripple Creek.

Assessor—M. J. Leighton, of Altman.

Surveyor—C. J. Codding, of Gillett.

Superintendent of Schools—Lucretia Allen of Colorado Springs.

County Commissioner—M. M. Sinton, of Colorado Springs.

District Attorney—J. Maurice Finn, of Cripple Creek.

The convention at midnight adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Harmony Prevailed and Musser Had His Way in the Democratic Convention—Howell's Bad Break.

The political situation was still clouded this morning when the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions were ready to resume business.

The Democrats met promptly at 11:30 o'clock in the Grand Opera house to complete the business of the convention, which had been postponed the day previous. Mr. Harry Seldomridge, the leader of the Colorado Springs forces, was conspicuous by his absence, but George Musser led the delegates from the eastern end of the county, and Colorado Springs received everything they asked for. Chairman Barnett called the convention to order and the nominations were quickly taken up.

No time was wasted and Alderman D. R. McArthur of Cripple Creek was placed in nomination for county clerk by F. J. Hangs, and E. S. Cohen of Colorado Springs by Mrs. Dubber. On roll call Mr. Cohen received 140 and McArthur 57. For county treasurer the race was close and there was much excitement, it taking three ballots to decide the matter. The nomination lay between J. S. Gibson of Colorado Springs and Mr. A. Royal, Jr., the present postmaster of Victor. On the third ballot Gibson received 104 votes and Royal 172. On motion of the latter the nomination was declared to be unanimous. Sheriff came next and considerable interest centered here. In a neat speech which did much to elect his nominee, the delegate from Goldfield placed the name of Tom Howell in nomination. It was seconded by Dr. Lawrence of Colorado Springs. Ed McDaniels was nominated by Attorney Benson of Cripple Creek. The Cripple Creek vote was split. Colorado Springs gave a handsome majority of its votes to Howell, and Victor's almost unanimous ballot placed Howell in the lead by a vote of 111 to McDaniels' 86. It took but one ballot.

Loud calls for Howell called that gentleman to the stage, and in his speech of acceptance Mr. Howell made an awful break. He began by thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him and pledged himself, if elected, to do everything in his power to further the ends of the Democratic party. A pledge to the faithful performance of his duty was not made, and considerable unfavorable comment was caused by the speech as the inference was made that he would only accept the office in order to further political ends. Howell's break was the subject of criticism on all sides.

Assessor came next, W. A. Stewart of Victor getting the nomination. For county commissioner, David McShane was nominated. County superintendent went to Miss Lucretia Allen of Colorado Springs. Coroner went to Dr. S. E. Benson of Anaconda, and surveyor to C. H. Codding of Gillett.

TWO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The Silver Republicans Split a Second Time in Judicial Convention—The Nominees.

The judicial convention of the Silver Republicans met this morning in the Butte Opera house to nominate a candidate for district attorney. The same division prevailed in the judicial convention which was [illegible] in the county convention. Forty-two delegates from the Franceo-Sprague convention managed recognition and 12 delegates representing the McKaig-Tarsell division also appeared. Chairman Bassett was [illegible] convention [illegible] declared the convention adjourned for 10 days, but the delegates did not want it this way. The Franceo-Sprague delegation returned to the Main [illegible] organized with E. C. [illegible] and John Wilson secretary. Harry [illegible] of Cripple Creek was unanimously nominated for district attorney.

W. A. Tarsell took his stand and [illegible] the Butte opera house, and the delegates soon demonstrated their choice for the [illegible] by nominating James Owen for that position.

SCRAP IN OLD TOWN.

William Tucker Seriously Cut in a Saloon Row—Wims, the Assailant, Escaped.

A serious cutting affray occurred in the colored saloon on Colorado avenue, Old Town, Thursday evening at 11:30. William Tucker, a colored employe [illegible] piano player at [illegible] City. [illegible] whisky [illegible] company with a woman named [illegible] Wims [illegible] Tucker [illegible] the worst of it. Wims [illegible] skipped out [illegible].

Tucker's injuries were attended by Dr. Winternitz, who was compelled to take several stitches in the wounds. His condition [illegible] serious, but two wounds are quite painful.

The police of [illegible] notified of the scrap last night, [illegible] Tucker, for Wims. At 2 o'clock this morning Wims had not been captured.

THE ROOMS OPENED.

The Young Men's Christian Association on the Highway to Success.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association branch in this city may well feel proud of their position and philanthropic enterprise, having finally achieved it.

The new quarters of the association were formally opened last night and a crowded reception followed. Too much praise cannot be given the promoters for the auspicious yet modest manner in which so important an event was presented. The local membership of 32 was out and with friends inspected the handsome and sumptuously furnished building. All of the second and third floors are devoted to the association, which space is ample for all requirements and contrasts conspicuously with the former cramped meeting place.

Here in the De Graff block the rooms were carefully and tastefully designed to meet the growing needs and now that all arrangements are completed, the wisdom and forethought of the officers in charge can readily be seen.

Numerous class and reading rooms are provided for the studious and literary, while on the top floor is to be found the attractive feature of a gymnasium. This latter can be set down as one of the finest in the country. There is not an accessory or a machine that is not within the fittings of the big room. In charge of the physical culture of the members is Professor Lavencer, whose reputation in his particular line is excelled by none. To add to his worth as a happy faculty he possesses of inspiring his classes to their best efforts.

Over all is the secretary, Mr. W. A. Lloyd, whose entire time is given to his duties as personal supervisor. With determination he has pursued the plan of broadening the work, and increasing the facilities and membership of the organization. Mr. Lloyd is confident that with these new and magnificent quarters, the roll will soon double in numbers.

The headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. are a glorious success and there is every reason to believe the sanguine prognostications of the secretary-manager will be realized.

A ROYAL DAY'S SPORT.

Joe Donohue's Pack of Greyhounds Will be Pitted Against Charley Walker's in Sunday's Hunt.

An exciting coyote hunt is promised for Sunday morning. Today Messrs. Joe Donohue and Bert Simmons of Cripple Creek will come down from camp bringing with them Mr. Donohue's famous pack of greyhounds. The pack includes "Anaconda Lad," "Mountain Lassie," "Procrastination," "Mountain Beauty" and "Dusty Gold," all of whom have excellent pedigrees and have proven what they can do on more than one occasion.

These swift dogs will be matched against Charlie Walker's famous pack, and a royal day's sport is promised. Probably a dozen enthusiastic sportsmen will attend the hunt.

After running his dogs here, Mr. Donohue will take them to Goodland, Kan., where they are entered in the big coursing meet to be held there in October. He expects to bring back several first prizes from the Sunflower state.

Sunday's Hunt.

A jolly party of perhaps 20 people went out on a coyote hunt Sunday morning. Mr. Charles Walker's famous pack of hounds, and five thoroughbred Cripple Creek dogs belonging to Messrs. Donohue and Simmons, were also taken out.

The party secured one coyote and several jack rabbits after a run of about 25 miles. They report an excellent time.

The eminent actor, Mr. Louis James, is booked to appear at the opera house Friday evening, October 8, presenting Espy Williams' new romantic drama entitled "A Cavalier of France."

[illegible]

The Popular Chief Executive of W. C. T. U. Re-Elected.

SECOND DAY OF CONVENTION

Mrs. Telford Will Continue to Remain at the Head of the State Association—Important Business Transacted Yesterday—Other Officers Elected—An Address by Dr. Slocum.

Considerable important business was consummated yesterday at the second day's session of the W. C. T. U. convention. The day was beautiful and many took advantage of the opportunity of listening to the many noted speakers and of hearing the reports which were ably presented of the various departments. In the evening the Christian church was tested to its utmost capacity.

Mrs. Mary J. Telford was almost unanimously re-elected president. When the result was announced a Chautauqua salute was given and Mrs. Telford arose and made a brief address in which she expressed a deep gratitude for again being so honored. She asked for co-operation of the members of the union and ended with fitting words.

Other officers were elected as follows:

Vice president at large—Mrs. M. A. Cassell of [illegible].

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Burbank of Pueblo.

Recording secretary—Mrs. E. M. Crause of Denver.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mira R. Sprague of Denver.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance state organization and Mrs. N. T. Patterson of Pueblo was elected secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U.

The following departments of work were reported during the day: The Temple, Intemperance, Wine at Sacrament, Legislative Work, Parliamentary Usage, Fairs, Penal and Reformatory, Purity in Literature and Art, Heredity and Health, Foreign Speaking People, Homes for Homeless Children, Scientific Temperance, Medal Contest, Christian Citizenship and Enforcement of Law, Narcotics and Non-Alcoholics in Medicine and Parlor Meetings. Letters were read from the superintendents of Temperance Literature and Evangelistic departments.

The committee on finance reported the state debt to be reduced to $40 at date.

The evening session opened with a department parade. The representatives of more than a dozen departments carried banners which showed their line of work. A quartette of the Manitou Y's sang "We are Coming to the Rescue," which was loudly applauded.

Miss Ida A. Clothier, national lecturer for the Y. W. C. T. U. and Y. P. S. C. E., delivered a very able address. Rev. Dr. Slocum of Colorado college spoke on "Scientific Temperance."

Today's programme is as follows:

W. C. T. U. CLOSES

ITS SESSION YESTERDAY EVENING —ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED.

"Home Versus the Saloon," by Mr. Jay B. Noble of Denver Wins the Demorest Medal—Mrs. Mary J. Telford, the President, Expresses Regret at Not Having More Medals.

Yesterday marked the close of the 22nd annual state convention of the W. C. T. U.

Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the sessions and the reports read showed the flourishing condition of the union in Colorado and its steady growth from a small band of workers to a large and influential society.

In the morning the reports of the departments were continued and are as follows: Flower Mission, Railway Employes, Purity, Loyal Temperance Legions, Normal, Senior and Junior and Secretary of Y branch.

In the afternoon the entire delegation accepted the invitation from Dr. Slocum to visit the college, and at 1:30 a procession in sections on the street car, on foot, and in private conveyances went to the college. The visitors were escorted through the buildings by the faculty and students and in Montgomery hall refreshments were served by the young ladies of the college.

The Demorest Contest.

Early last evening people began assembling at the Christian church and before the exercises were opened every seat was taken. Much interest was taken in the Demorest gold medal contest and every contestant was eagerly watched and listened to. Each address was exceptionally good and it was hard for the judges to make a selection. Mr. Jay B. Noble of Denver was the recipient of the medal, his subject being "Home versus the Saloon." He delivered his address with much grace and showed enthusiasm in the temperance cause. The other contestants were: Miss Minnie McLeod, Loveland, Colo.; Miss Dora King, Sterling, Colo.; Miss Emma Thomas, Colorado Springs; Miss Mary Becker, Pueblo; and Miss Irene Wright, Ouray.

Mrs. Mary J. Telford, the donor of the medal said it was her only regret that she had not a medal to give each one, and after a delightful story the medal was presented to Mr. Noble, the only young man who contested.

The judges were Antonette J. Hawley, Denver; Prof. Baker of Garfield school, and Rev. Presly Thompson, pastor of the United Presbyterian church.

Miss Letitia Guy Crowl rendered several whistling solos, in the course of the evening, which were thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Smith acted as accompanist.

"God Be With You Till We Meet Again" was sung, and after benediction the convention adjourned.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

Has Been Organized and Placed on a Solid Footing—Well Attended Meeting.

The meeting last night to organize a labor exchange was eminently satisfactory, and if the outline of the plan is carried out with the business-like principles dwelt on, it is safe to predict a big and useful future for the organization. Twenty members were enrolled on the books and each promised to lend all possible aid to the building up of the exchange.

The obligation of members is that in consideration of the rights, privileges, benefits and protection conferred as a member of the Labor Exchange association, and to the end that the property of the said association, upon which the safety of said benefits is based, may not be [illegible] reduced value by forced liquidation in legal [illegible] money, they promise and agree that for any article of merchandise or monies that they may deposit in the keeping of, or for any services that they may perform for [illegible] in said Labor Exchange, they will accept as sufficient compensation [illegible] and [illegible] rights, and [illegible] in their favor and [illegible] property of the association by reason of said deposits, labor or services.

Some very interesting statistics were given and explained and much enthusiasm manifested by those present. The state organizer was there, and did the principal speaking.

ARCHBISHOP RIORDON.

En Route to Washington—Would Not Talk On the School Question.

Archbishop P. W. Riordan, accompanied by Rev. John Cottle and Rev. J. W. Sullivan, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco. The archbishop seemed tired after the journey, but during the day made a trip to Manitou, and drove around the city.

In an interview with him concerning the Associated Press dispatch from New York to the effect that in the near future the Catholic parochial schools would likely be under the direction of the board of education, he said that it would be very improper for him to express his opinion on the matter, as at present he was not fully acquainted with it, but later would be pleased to converse on the subject.

He left last evening for St. Paul and together with Archbishop Ireland will go to Washington to attend the annual meeting of the archbishops of the United States. He will also attend the meeting of the board of trustees of the Catholic college of which he is a member, and will then go to New York.

THE FIRST HUNT.

Or How a Young Coyote Was Run to Death on the Prairie.

Five-thirty a. m. is not a particularly cheerful hour at which to have to tumble out of bed, and into boots and breeches, but with a good gallop and a dead coyote at the end of it, in my mind's eye, Horatio, it was worth the candle, and so crawling into my riding togs, I made my way down to the breakfast room, where my prog had been laid out for me the night before, and touching a match to the spirit-lamp under the urn, I soon had a piping-hot cup of coffee ready, and with a slice or two of cold ham, and some marmalade for top dressing, I felt on better terms with the world and myself. But the man was at the door with my gee, and lighting a weed (a very mild one, for I am careful of my nerves when there is any riding to be done) I was soon in the saddle and on my way to the El Paso stables, which was the fixture for the morning. My eye! but it was early—not a sound to be heard but the roar of an incoming train on the Santa Fe, and the crowing of Hylands chanticleers—not a living thing stirring, except two red-breasted robins prospecting for worms on my lawn, a solitary Broadmoor milk-wagon on Cascade avenue, and a few pigeons and sparrows feeding in the middle of the road. Not a cloud was in the sky, except that Pike's Peak still had his night-cap on, and lucky it was we were off betimes, for it was going to be a blazer of a day. But on arrival I found everyone ready, and by 6:20 we trotted off to the east with the dog-cart in front driven by a young gentleman whom I heard addressed as "Carrots" (Possum having resigned), then Charley Walker, the master of the hounds, and Messrs. Ed. Nye, Mock, Zimmerman, Jones, Miss Theobald, Messrs. Lester, W. Weston, Dr. White and Barney following. I don't know that we were a very smart-looking hunt, for one or two of the gentlemen rode "cow" saddles, and wore black tossers, which gradually worked up, showing white socks underneath, not by any means a workmanlike rig, and I don't see why, for they don't hesitate to dress up to the knocker for a bicycle—knickerbockers, Scotch stockings, cap and all, strictly en regle. Why not, then, for the much nobler game of following hounds on horseback? However, their hearts are all right, and the correct costume will come later.

But as you rode into the great pasture of the Garden Ranch, about two miles east of the Printer's Home, and with Walker in front, the hounds in the cart next and the field "bunched" about 200 yards behind, we trotted across the undulating prairie. Having ridden thus about four miles, we saw the master raise his hand; "Carrots" then pulled the string latch of the rack gate of the cart, and out came the greyhounds, which were soon streaming over the prairie with what looked like three yellow galloping half a mile in front of them. I don't know what happened to the others, but I was soon sailing over the prairie as hard as ever my horse could lay hoofs to the turf—more than that—he had taken the bit in his teeth, but giving him a dig with the spurs just as he began to rise a stiff hill, he opened his mouth, and I got control again. Walker sighted his dogs directly on one of the coyotes, and after galloping about a mile this one doubled on the hounds and they lost sight, but without pulling up, Walker sighted them on one of the others, which was now fully half a mile ahead of them, but I saw him for a moment on the sky line of a swell in the prairie, and it struck me he was taking it rather easy. Sure enough he was, being a youngster and never hunted before, and after about two miles more hard galloping my horse was showing signs of "bellows to mend" when riding over a knoll I saw the hounds run into their coyote on the edge of a pool for which he was making, not 50 yards ahead of me. The Master who had good-naturedly given a friend a mount on his best horse, had pumped the pony he was riding to a finish, and so called out to Ed. Nye, who was riding his thoroughbred, and first up, to do huntsman, which he promptly did, slipping out of his saddle and giving the coyote his quietus with a stirrup-iron.

These two gentlemen were the only ones whose backs I saw at the finish, but Barney, Lester and Dr. White were close up, the rest anywhere. The lady was riding well in front, when her stirrup-leather broke, but she and her escort came up shortly after we killed. And now the sun was beginning to make matters very warm, when most of the coyote family go to earth for a snooze, so the master of the hounds presented the prairie wolf to the lady, and putting it on the top of the cart we rode homeward, having had a rattling good morning's sport, and as I faced Parson Buckman in the sanctuary two hours later, I felt I had wronged no man by word or deed, and had ridden myself into a pleasant feeling of being on good terms with everyone, and at peace with myself.

—Will o' the West.

CHARLIE CHIN.

[illegible] the Festival—Moon-Shaped Mandolin.

Charlie Chin of this city went to Denver last evening over the Gulf road to practice with the Chinatown band, which will be in the Mountain and Plain festival parade. He had three musical instruments, a zither, a lute and a moon-shaped mandolin designed by himself. It was made in this city by Mr. J. W. Fite and is an improvement over the yute cum, a native instrument that has been used in China for many centuries. The body is 3 feet, 8 inches in circumference, and is 1½ inches deep. The neck and body is 22 inches long and there are four strings. Charlie's is an improvement over the old one and the music is much sweeter and deeper. He will send several of the instruments to China and to influential Chinamen in this country to get their opinions and has written to the Canon Manufacturing company. He expects to take out a patent in this country and in China.

There will be three bands in the parade of 12 musicians each and Charlie will lead the Chinatown band. He says the gold serpent which is to be brought from California will be enormous and the 40 men who will propel the monster will be gorgeously attired.

Two divorce suits were filed in the district court yesterday. Harry A. Ludwig alleges that his wife, Dollie A. Ludwig, is a regular modern Xantippe, and that he cannot live with her in peace. He asks the court to grant a total divorce. Flora S. Lundblod asks for a divorce from her husband, Adolph Lundblod, alleging desertion as a cause for action.

Mayor M. B. Irvine and family have moved to 501 North Weber street.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

To Preserve Sandwiches.

When preparing sandwiches for a large company they frequently have to be made a number of hours before they are needed. If a napkin is rinsed in hot water and wrapped around the sandwiches, which should then be put in a cool place, when used they will be found fresh as if just made.

To Preserve the Polish of a Table.

The fine woods of dining tables are often destroyed and marked by hot dishes being placed upon them with no other protection than the thin tablecloth between. To preserve the wood, it is well to place small asbestos cloth mats between the cloth and table, and pads where dishes are customarily placed. Polished wood, that has been whitened by hot dishes being placed upon it, should be rubbed briskly with turpentine, and polished again with a bit of silk.

Potatoes a la Savoyarde.

Finely slice three large potatoes, put them into a basin with plenty of salt and pepper, a pinch of grated nutmeg and a whole egg well beaten. Add two ounces of grated cheese and nearly half a pint of good milk, and well mix these ingredients. Pour them into a fireproof dish of suitable size and shape (previously rubbed with garlic), sprinkle with more grated cheese, lay some tiny pieces of butter over the top, and bake in a moderate oven for at least 30 minutes. This is (in England, at any rate) a most uncommon dish, but it is a delicious one. The quantities can, of course, be increased proportionately. The above suffice for three or four persons.—(Philadelphia Times.

Potatoes au Fromage.

These are done in the same way as a la Savoyarde, but should have a little grated cheese stirred in with the other ingredients and be sprinkled with equal quantities of grated cheese and breadcrumbs.—(Philadelphia Times.

To Restore Rusty Iron.

Any iron article of domestic use that has grown rusty or discolored may be made of shiny blackness by applying a mixture as follows: To half a gallon of vinegar add four ounces of iron rust, and let this stand for a week. Then add half a pound of dry lampblack, and six ounces of copperas; stir occasionally for a few days. To apply, lay three or four coats of the mixture upon the iron, allowing each to dry completely before painting on the next. Finally polish with linseed oil and a soft woolen rag.

Julienne Soup.

Carrots, turnips, parsnips, leeks, ends of celery, onions, a few peas or beans. Half cook with butter or bacon. Wet with bouillon and cook. Skim grease, strain, add a few vegetables of each sort and bouillon.

Celery Sandwiches.

Chop fine three full-size stalks of celery; add to this enough salad dressing to make a thick paste; spread evenly over thin slices of white, graham, rye, or Boston brown bread; form sandwiches and cut these into squares or fingers.—(Good Housekeeping.

Rice Milanaise.

Chop fine a good sized onion and fry in butter until a golden color, then add a cupful of rice and half a dozen minced mushrooms. Stir for two minutes and add a quart of boiling broth. Stir lightly once. Cook for 25 minutes. Season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and half a cup of grated Swiss cheese.—(Chicago Record.

Peach Sherbet (Original.)

A dessert that is pungent with fruit and more delicious than ordinary ices. Boil two cups of sugar in a pint and a half of water and set aside to cool. Peel six peaches and rub them through a sieve. Add to this pulp three oranges and two lemons squeezed and the inner parts rubbed through the sieve. Stir into the cooled syrup and place in the freezer. When half frozen turn in the whites of two eggs and turn the freezer quite rapidly to finish. Pack and allow an hour or two to ripen, as with ice cream. Serve in sherbet glasses.—(Chicago Record.

Peach Leather for Children.

Take very ripe peaches, pare and crush in sugar until sweet enough, then spread on large plates and dry in the sun during day and in oven at night, until quite dry, when you roll it in powdered sugar and put away in glass jars. Roll in very thin sheets. This will keep all winter.—(Philadelphia Press.

Chicken Fricassee.

Mix butter the size of an egg with two or three teaspoonfuls of flour, add two glasses of warm water, salt, white pepper, parsley and the chicken. Cover with a piece of strong buttered paper and put a lid on, but not tight. Shake the pot often. When two-thirds cooked add 12 little onions and mushrooms. In an hour all should be cooked. Take the grease from the sauce and remove the parsley. Mix in another pot the yolks of three eggs, a little lemon juice or vinegar, and a little water, and drop slowly in the boiling sauce. If it is too thick, add a little boiling water; if too thin add flour.

Spinach with Egg Sauce.

Place six eggs in a saucepan; cover with cold water, let it come to a boiling point, and allow them to simmer 20 minutes; drain and cover with cold water for about 20 minutes. Take the leaves and tender stems from one-fourth peck of spinach; wash carefully and drain. Place in a saucepan; add half a teaspoonful of salt, and one cup of boiling water. Boil rapidly 20 minutes. Drain carefully and press through a colander. Place in a saucepan, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice, and a little pepper. Place where it will keep warm. Make a sauce as follows: Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour; pour over them one cupful of boiling water, stir over the fire until it bubbles; add the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Remove the shells from the eggs, cut a thin slice from each end, then cut in two, crossways. Remove the yolks, placing where they will keep warm. Now pour the sauce into a platter, fill the cavities from which the yolks were taken with the hot spinach, heaping it and rounding nicely. Place each one, when filled, on the platter in the sauce; when all are filled, season the yolks with salt and pepper and put into a vegetable press and press through, decorating the entire dish with it. Place in a moderate oven a few minutes, and serve.—(What to Eat.

Sausage Tartines.

Cut stale bread into rather thick slices, then into circles; spread each circle with sausage meat half an inch thick and dust lightly with grated parmesan and cayenne. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; when smoking hot put in the tartlets meat side downward until brown, then turn and brown the bread. Drain and serve garnished with cress.—(Table Talk.

Frosted Apples.

Choose six large and perfect apples, core them, and stew until the skins can be removed easily. Each apple when pared must be dipped into clarified butter, covered with powdered sugar and the hollow left by the removal of the core filled with chopped dates. Place the apples in a slow oven and when the sugar sparkles they may be considered ready to serve after being cooled a little.—(Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Boiled Lobster.

Take one or two lobsters weighing two or three pounds; cut the lobster through the back while alive, remove the vein that runs down the back; put into a small saucepan with a tablespoonful of curry powder; salt and pepper to taste. Heat on range three minutes, thus making a very good sauce for the boiled lobster. Split the lobster down the back; broil over a very hot fire for five minutes; take from the fire and put in an oven not very hot for four minutes, then pour the sauce already prepared over the lobster, with lemon and parsley. I have had this receipt for years. It was given me by a chef from New Zealand, who made a specialty of it.—(Philadelphia Press.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Over 200 Acres of Cripple Creek Territory Purchased.

MOFFAT AND SMITH INTERESTED

It Includes the Town of Goldfield and All the Mineral Rights—It Will Probably Become the Camp's Railroad Center—Price is Placed at $175,000—Ground Probably Contains Rich Minerals—Surrounded and Cut Into By Some of the Biggest Mines in the District.

One of the biggest deals consummated in the Cripple Creek district of late is that which conveys the property of the Portland Town and Mineral company to the Gold King Mining company.

The above does not have much significance to the reading public, and the matter will probably be better explained by making the statement that the seller is the company owning the town of Goldfield, in the Cripple Creek district, of which Mr. Philip Zang, the well-known brewer of Denver, is the heaviest stockholder and president. More important, probably, is the fact that the Gold King Mining company is only another name for Messrs. D. H. Moffat, Ed. Smith and Bill Smith.

The price paid for the territory owned by the Portland Town and Mineral company by Messrs. Moffat & Co., is said to be in the neighborhood of $175,000, and the fact that the deal was entered into goes to show that the purchasers have every faith in the Cripple Creek district. The purchase will undoubtedly be made to cover many requirements. It is an open secret that Mr. Moffat is trying hard to get hold of a big share and a controlling interest, if possible, of the Portland stock and these things go to show that Colorado's great millionaire believes in a big future for El Paso's great gold camp.

Over 200 Acres.

The town of Goldfield, with over 90 blocks of lots and large mineral rights and the Portland Town and Mineral company owning them have never been talked of very much in the newspapers or by anyone outside of those directly interested. It is a big possession, however, and the deal which has just been transacted is a very important one.

The ground extends over 200 acres and it is understood that all mineral rights are held by the new company in all this territory.

The town of Goldfield has been seen by all visitors to Cripple Creek traveling over the Midland Terminal. It is located between Altman, or Bull hill, and Victor, at the foot of Battle mountain. It is already fairly well populated and promises to be more so in the near future. There is promise of a good hotel being erected there, and the Victor Light, Water and Power company has already secured the right of way for lights in the town.

The territory purchased is fully 3,500x3,500 feet. On the north are the Isabella and Victor groups; on the south the Strong, Independence and Gold Coin; to the west the big Portland group, while the east line is defined by Big Bull hill, jutting almost into the center of the property, are such well-known properties as the Theresa, Vindicator, Lillie and Legal Tender group, the latter being owned by the Golden Cycle company, at the head of which is Mr. D. H. Moffat.

A Railroad Center.

Rumor has it that the town of Goldfield is to become the railroad center of the Cripple Creek district.

It is at this point that the two roads—Midland Terminal and Florence and Cripple Creek—come together on the same parallel, after following each other around all the hills at a different elevation. It is claimed that Mr. Moffat's new possession will enable him to move his machinery around it, and that the Midland people may be given the same privilege.

It is said that each railroad contemplates adding a third rail to its tracks so that the rolling stock may be used on either line, but the statement needs verification.

From the town of the Florence and Cripple Creek tracks are being taken up into Altman and to the Stratton's American Eagle claims.

The electric railway has laid its tracks along Main street, connecting it with Altman, Victor and other parts of the camp.

A Valuable Territory.

Included in the deal are a large number of lode claims among which are the Pluto, Extension, Rough and Ready, Anger, War Hopper, Spring, Ajax, Last Dollar, Perhaps, Fraction, Peru, Caila, Felicia, Aluminum, Lone Star, (Geo and that part of the Aluminum lode mining claim included within its location certificate in conflict with the Anna J., J. Ruth D., Emma, Blue Bear, Old Abe, Annie, Lucky Friday, Wonderwurst, Tonnas, also undivided one-half interest in the Ore and Venus M. and Banner and Silver, also certain portion of the Fancick and surface ground to the north of 25 feet below the surface within the Ida and Mary Anne, Cut Diamond, Grace, Mary Mack, Wilson, Texas Jack, and also Gold Reserve and Revenue Cutter.

It is thought that a good many of the well known veins, such as those found in the Lillie, Theresa, Vindicator, Legal Tender and La Belle pass through the ground and it is said that a large amount of work is to be done there to determine the fact.

VERY SATISFACTORY

The Shipments Made During the Week Indicate a Heavy Month.

The shipments made from the Cripple Creek district last week so far as can be learned at this early date, were very satisfactory. In the minds of some there appears to be an idea that something of an extra effort is being made to increase the production during the closing months of the year, but the more conservative thinkers know that the gradual increase is a perfectly natural one. It is the outcome of steady development work which is constantly in progress in the principal mines which is added to by the new strikes which are frequently being made and in which a good proportion of instances are found to be of more than average merit. From the present showing it would appear that the output of September will prove it to have been the banner month of the camp, both as to the quantity and quality of the ores produced.

Following are a few of the shipments made during the past week:

Lillie-Arcadia.

Lessees Howbert and Wilson have been saving up ore during the week from both the Lillie and Arcadia workings, which they are operating under one lease. Since they took hold, however, most of the time has been spent in doing development work which will be made to count in the future.

Raven.

Shipments from the Raven company's workings amounted to 26 tons last week. It was about equally divided between high grade and medium grade ore.

Work.

Lessees have been responsible for all the shipments made from the Work company's properties last week. The company is still busy with development work, but expects to be in ore again about the middle of next month.

Messrs. Creighton and Murphy, who are operating one of the leases, sent out 12 tons during the week which it is thought will average about $25 per ton. Another shipment was expected to be made yesterday. It was to have been another 12-ton lot with an estimated value of about $14 per ton.

Mr. Smith, working on leases A. I. C., sent out nine tons of ore on the 21st. It had an average value of $21.65 per ton.

Specimen.

A number of shipments have been made by the lessees on the Specimen during the past week, but up to date the records of only two have been received at headquarters. These amounted to about 15 tons and consisted of low grade ore.

The new strike reported exclusively in the columns of the Gazette a few days ago, is showing up very well.

Anchoria-Leland.

Shipments from the Anchoria-Leland company's properties during the past six days have been a little heavier than usual. The total was about 225 tons, but the grade of ore was hardly up to the average. It is thought that the month of September will show heavier shipments by the company than during any previous month. Nothing but smelting ore is being shipped and has not been shipped for the past six months, or since March last. Very little is being taken out, in fact, and only that which has to be removed in extracting the higher grades.

The new strike reported exclusively in these columns is holding out well, the ore showing values of from 2½ to 10 ounces per ton. For the past week the tests on this new vein have run from 2 to 47 ounces, or from $40 to $940 per ton. The vein is five feet wide and the high values mentioned above run from 14 to 18 inches wide. The new ore body is being developed, and an upraise has been put in a distance of 25 feet. From present indications it is a good, rich, permanent strike.

Ingham.

About 75 tons of ore went out from the Ingham (Consolidated) company's properties last week. About 40 tons of this was third grade ore and the remaining 35 tons second class stuff.

A great deal of development work is being done in the mine and a good deal of the time has been expended in that direction.

Dante.

A trial shipment was made from the main workings in the Dante last week and some of the ore came from the new strike made there. This new find is making a favorable showing and having located its probable direction, a cross-cut has been run from the 250-foot mark in the shaft to cut it at that depth. The find was made at a depth of 150 feet, so it is intended to cut it 100 feet deeper.

Elkton.

In direct contrast to the way in which the stock has been behaving during the past week the shipments from the Elkton mine continue as steady as ever. During the past six days 14 cars of ore left the mine consisting of two containing first-class ore, four second-class and eight third-class.

Moon-Anchor.

The ore haulers have been busy around the Moon-Anchor during the past week and six cars of medium-grade smelting ore have been sent away.

About the middle of next week, and to close the month, a train load of ore will be sent out from the mine, consisting probably of from 12 to 14 cars of ore. It will consist of high and medium grade ore.

In spite of these big shipments but very little stoping is being done in the mine, and there is a large quantity of ore of all grades in sight.

The new ore chute encountered on the fourth level has now been drifted on for a distance of 120 feet by measurement yesterday morning. The south end of the drift the direction in which it is being driven, is looking fine and so the end of this big chute is not yet.

Union.

Lessees and company both made shipments from the Union company's properties last week. The company sent out four broad gauge cars of ore from the Orpha May. Lessees Moore and Wilson sent out the following from the Pike's Peak: First grade, 10 tons; second grade, 10 tons; third grade, 15 tons; fourth grade, 10 tons. The 10 tons of first grade stuff is expected to return about nine ounces to the ton.

The lessees on the Orpha May dump sent out 25 tons of low grade stuff during the week.

Monument.

It is reported that the Monument, on Battle mountain, is again in ore and that shipments will soon be started again. The strike was made on Thursday last.

NEWS OF THE CAMP.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 25.—Lessees Hopkins and Keith on the Mountain Monarch, are picking the dump of a shaft made by Adams & company, former lessees on the property. A car load is about ready for shipment which looks to be good for $25 per ton.

A plant of machinery was yesterday put on the sub-lease from Hoskins and Keith on the north end of the Mountain Monarch operated by Allen and others. The lessees have been drifting on a vein at a depth of 96 feet, and have opened up a body of ore between three and a half and four feet wide which averages between $30 and $40. Some streaks of the vein will assay as high as $200. The lessees will begin hoisting ore at once.

Ironclad Ore Chute.

Manager Schumacher of the Ironclad yesterday broke into two feet of $137 ore and an 8-inch streak of $110 ore. The discovery was made in a winze on which work has been going on for some time.

The Hartzell stamp mill is again in operation and Manager Hartzell expects shortly to be running day and night.

The output from the Dolly Varden for the last month has come from the shallow workings known as the old Dolly shaft. The shipments were two cars of second grade ore, estimated at $40 a ton. Cross-cutting for the vein is still in progress from the new shaft. At a depth of 277 feet, the crosscut is now something like 75 feet beyond the apex of the vein but the dip of the vein is such that it has not yet been reached.

An eighth interest in the Croghion lease on the south end of the Morning Glory has just changed hands. Mr. Murphy disposing of his eighth to Messrs. Dauchy and Robinett. The price is reported as $1,000 cash.

Clearing the Burns Shaft.

Water was being cleared today from below the 700-foot level of the Burns shaft of the Portland by means of a number 7 Cameron sinking pump. The water was reduced from 100 feet to 50 feet. As soon as the shaft is cleared sinking will be resumed. It is thought that unless a new or a heavier flow of water is encountered the mine will remain dry during the fall and winter months.

An extraordinary vein of sylvanite ore has been opened up on the south portion of the Longfellow on Bull hill. That part of the claim lying south of the Midland track is under lease to the Logan Mining and Leasing company. The company has been drifting on the vein from the 50-foot level of an old shaft and while they have at times encountered pockets and had good assays nothing like the present has ever been made. The ore body is from three to four feet wide and the management believe that the entire body is shipping ore. A high grade shipment is being made up which is expected to average 10 ounces. The shaft is equipped with a good plant of machinery and the company has more than a year remaining on its lease.

An Initial Shipment.

An initial shipment of 10 tons, five to the Rio Grande sampler and five to the Cripple Creek sampler, is soon to be sent out from the Corrington lease on the Stuart on Tenderfoot hill. An effort is being made to have Colorado Springs people build a small custom stamp mill on Iron mountain for the benefit of miners in that part of the camp who have mill stuff which could be treated profitably on the spot but which could not stand the expense of heavy charges for hauling. The Hall stamp mill on Iron mountain will be ready for work probably by Nov. 1, but it will be a private and not a custom mill.

A plant of machinery for shaft No. 2 of the Midget on Gold hill arrived Monday from Denver and is being put into place.

On the Lone Star.

Howbert and Cobb, sub-lessees on the Lone Star of the Arcadia company, have that property out of water and have a good sized force of men at work in the stopes breaking down ore which is said to run better than medium grade.

The cost to the sub-lessees of clearing the mine of water and getting the property into condition for shipments is stated at $1000. Nat Wilson, foreman of the Moon Anchor, who was originally associated with Howbert and Cobb in the operation of the Lone Star together with the Lillie of the Franklin-Roby company has retired from the partnership.

A Final Payment.

Dennis Sullivan of Denver today made a payment of $27,750 on the Lindsay lease, it being the final payment on the $50,000 due J. L. Lindsay, R. H. Simmons, Sam O'Connell and A. C. Hickman for their lease on block 22 of the Arequa townsite. This gives Mr. Sullivan a title merely to a lease on the property on which he holds a bond for $50,000, which expires October 20, by which time it will, without doubt be taken up. Lindsay and his associates last October secured a bond and lease from the owners, Bennett and Myers, of Denver, the bond calling for $50,000 and the lease running one year. Some time ago the lessees contracted to dispose of their option to Mr. Sullivan for the sum of 50,000. Five thousand dollars was paid down at the time, other payments have since been made and the deposit today placed to their credit in the First National bank of Cripple Creek closes the business so far as the lessees are concerned. Since assuming control of the lease Mr. Sullivan has made no attempt at production but has done considerable development. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 165 feet, making it the deepest on Beacon hill and various drifts have been run to block out the ore. Such ore as has been shipped has been taken out in the course of development and the amount expended by Mr. Sullivan in this work is something like $25,000, with perhaps $10,000 to his credit from ore shipped, so that he really pays a total of about $11,000 for about six acres of land embracing all of block 22 and a portion of block 21. This block lies alongside block 18, purchased last week by A. Royal, Jr., for $50,000 cash.

What is believed to be a continuation of the Crow and Streeter ore chute on the May Queen has been opened on the same property by lessees Barbee and Darnell.

Santa Rita Shipment.

A carload shipment will be sent out from the Santa Rita mine at Victor in a few days which will range in value from $80 to $200 per ton. The ore has been taken out in the course of development work.

Water has begun to come into the workings of the Jackson lease on the Lonaconing. The lessees will sink a pump to now it out of the way when work will progress.

Improvements on the surface equipment of the Little May have been completed and Lessee Howell says a force of men at work in the shaft breaking ore. New legs have been built, new track laid and the whole place overhauled.

Lucky Corner Prospects.

Lessees Livingston and Stevenson of the Lucky Corner, belonging to the Magna Rock company, feel very much encouraged over the prospect of making a shipper of their lease. Of late they have been drifting on a vein supposed to be an extension of the Jack Pot, but without shipping values. During the last week they have come to the edge of an ore chute, and values on the vein assay between $25 and $75.

In another 24 hours the Lindsay shaft will have been cleared of water, and work in the lower levels can be resumed. Some time ago a heavy flow of water overwhelmed the No. 7 pump which has been answering the purpose. A big No. 9 Cameron was put on, but it was found necessary to increase the boiler capacity. The pump is now at work, and yesterday and today the water was down, at a depth of 115 feet. It is thought by Wednesday the lowest level can be reached. The new pump is working admirably, and unless a flow is greatly increased as the levels are extended it will control the water in the lease.

Ingham Shipment.

The Ingham property closed a 70-ton shipment of ore today, which was run from $20 to $25 per ton. Superintendent Pinney is now pushing the 1,200 feet of 10-inch air pipe. The boiler is nearly ready on the Jack G. have been placed down to the main, ready and will be put in operation in a few days. A small building is to be erected over the machinery. The department is working a full shipment and making steady output.

ALL ABOUT THE FLEECE.

The Past and Present History of the Great Hinsdale County Property.

It is now a pretty well established fact that an important change is taking place in the management of the Golden Fleece mine, and the many rumors that have been flying around of some time past are resolving into definite knowledge. This is to the effect that Superintendent W. A. Akers has resigned, and his action is also followed by Private Secretary Tappitt, and by Messrs. Riley and Collins, who the two latter, have been identified with important positions under Superintendent Akers. These changes are coincidental with the return of A. E. Reynolds from Europe, but with his return comes the information in a roundabout way that Reynolds has become possessed of a goodly block of the shares of the Golden Fleece mine. This may account for the change in the personnel of the active management. Angus Snedaker came in from Denver a few evenings ago, and it is understood that he will take the place vacated by Mr. Akers, whose resignation takes effect October 1. Mr. Snedaker has been actively and prominently identified with the Creede mine at Carson, and is a practical miner of considerable experience, an active, popular young man and a practical miner of considerable experience. An additional office is to be created by the installing of a resident manager, Mr. J. J. Abbott is understood to be the individual named for the position. Mr. Abbott is an old timer and for many years has been deputy mineral surveyor for Hinsdale county. He is understood to be in close touch with Mr. Reynolds, and therefore the distinction conferred upon him.

Mr. Akers, the retiring superintendent, will go to New York to establish a mine expert office. The young gentleman also has had considerable experience in mining, coming to Colorado with a record as a practical man from Butte. Under his superintendency the Golden Fleece mine saw its greatest development.

This bonanza, which has made Hinsdale county famous, has had a rather sensational record; in fact an almost pyrotechnical one. At this moment it is the scene of some extensive exploitation, and last week a new 80-horse power boiler was hauled up for the new machinery plant that is being installed. For some months past no dividends have been paid by the company, and until within a few weeks the market price of the stock has been at an ebb.

On Dead Work.

A considerable force has been employed in dead work, and for some months only enough of an output has been made in order to cover the expenses of actual working and to carry $3000 or $4000 to the good every month. The mine was originally known as the Hotchkiss. Some six years or so ago Charley Davis ran the mine on a lease. He expended all his capital and taxed all his resources in order to catch the pocket of rich telluride ore that was known to exist, and just when the hunt seemed the most hopeless the ore chute was caught, and the first carload shipped brought in the neighborhood of $20,000. He worked the pocket out, but got an option on the mine for $15,000, and then kept on developing, selling his option later on for $60,000 to a Denver syndicate, in which Pierce & Lee, the sampling mill men; S. S. Kennedy of Highlands, and William H. Yankee, of the Sedalia, Leadville, were prime movers. They expended $20,000 in opening up the mine, under the superintendency of H. C. Mitchell, now of Boulder. Kennedy and Yankee subsequently disposed of their interests when the Golden Fleece Mining and Milling company was formed. Its capitalization was $600,000. H. H. Lee, A. M. Robson and some other prominent people became interested as shareholders.

Then began a very active and vigorous system of development and the mine made shipments of ores that carried extraordinary values, some carloads returning fortunes, ore running $40,000 to $70,000 per carload, principally in gold. Dividends came with wonderful certainty and ampitude and the shares rapidly raised in price at one time going to 60 cents or so beyond the par value of $1. Now and then a special dividend was declared and Golden Fleece stockholders were in clover. The coffers of the treasury were filled to overflowing and occasionally a small block of stock was sold as a favor to friends. About this time came the sensational closing down of the mine when the employes, some [illegible] in number, were summarily discharged, the management alleging a systematic and wholesale robbery of the mine. It was claimed that the mine lost $100,000 worth of ore, and for nearly a year they kept up a standing offer of $1000 as a reward for the conviction of the "divers" or ore thieves. Meanwhile the mine was started up again with a new force and output and development were kept up.

From the generous profits of the Golden Fleece some speculations were entered into in Cripple Creek mines for account of the Golden Fleece company, and some $30,000 or so invested there. The company also wanted more mineral territory at home, the property bought of Davis being only the segregated portion of a lode.

The Purchase.

So contiguous, adjacent and extension lodes were purchased, it taking $170,000 in cash and shares to acquire the additional territory. This included the Compromise and Governor Pitkin lodes, and in this transaction several prominent Lake City people came in for a piece of it, and Kennedy and Yankee of Leadville got a big commission for engineering the deal. After all these things were accomplished the dividends became less regular, ceasing altogether some months ago. The shares, which had been listed, began to hang until they dropped to less than 25 cents. The why and wherefore of this has always been a puzzle to Lake City people, who, of course, were not taken into the confidence of the management, and just what has been going on in the mine has been well hidden, visitors being forbidden admittance, and all employes knew that it was all their job was worth to give out any information. The news now heard of Reynolds having got to be a stockholder comes something of a sensation. It is presumed that his requisition of the stock was held in Great Britain or France. Reynolds operated very extensively at one time in Hinsdale county. The stock has lately shown an upward tendency. The Golden Fleece is a mine of characteristic habit in its Sin Juan. It is two years, one with a north and south trend and the other with a strike from east to west. At their intersection the richer and better ore was invariably found. The ore includes free gold, tellurides, calaverite and also silver. There were also associated minerals of interest besides beautiful sylvanite and calaverite. During the time of the management of Harry Morell and Messrs. Yankee and S. S. Kennedy, ore was frequently shipped, in carloads, the output of which were also sent to Cripple Creek to be done up from beautiful Lake City. Christened as "Pluto" also the south of Lake City in the district by some men of C. J. Moore, W. A. Fariss, and what is now considered to be a splendid property with an extensive scope of development in the head and extensions of the mine, opened by the north tunnel at the lower level, the Banner which was in several hundred feet from the point of contact. It is considered that Harold Shepard has a good knowledge of a deposit which should have another mining of Harold S. Shedd, also reported to be a bigger one than the Golden Fleece and that Andy Dixon and others have likely to be given a pair of mining men.

GALDON TALKS.

Fresh from England, He Says that the American Miners Should Advertise More.

Mr. de Patton Galdon, our London correspondent, says the Alamo, and was represented in our issue as representative, who is interested as in the business of the

In reply, Mr. Galdon said:

"Business, so far as mining in the United States of America goes, is only fair, for other stocks have come to the front. You can see the dullness in the poor which Anaconda copper shares now stand. They sell for about £6 5s, or £6 10s, which is a very poor price for such a stock. British Columbia is much talked of; though I look for Ontario to come to the front a good deal soon.

"Victor Sool, has I see again, and to Novaburg 23 Dante, and will regain its old-time price when dividends accumulate. We have had quite a good deal of assistance from La Mine, a very excellent mining paper published in Paris.

"What we need more than anything else is, for those interested in mining to spend money in printer's ink. This is what keeps a mining district before the public, and so far as advertising goes the average American mining firms are merely tyros in this line when compared with those of South Africa, West Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia. The latter province has, during the last six months, had a lecturer going through Great Britain delivering stereopticon lectures on the mining interests, etc., of British Columbia. He has delivered 100 of these lectures, besides circulating an immense quantity of literature.

"I am glad to see that some of the Colorado newspapers have experienced a change of heart of late; and are of opinion that outside capital is needed to develop the mineral resources of the state. I remember that six months ago the Republican spoke of the idea, and suggested that the state is as well off without as with outside capital, but in a late editorial a change is manifested. This will be business; although it is a pity that so many folks have to learn only by personal experience."

"What do you think about the attitude of the Bank of England on the matter of its reserve?"

"I do not think that too much importance should be attached to this statement. They have not taken any new stand, but merely state that they will go as far as their charter allows them to do, should France open its mints and the price of silver be satisfactory.

"They undoubtedly recognize that there is a strong demand for bimetallism; and a growing one, too; and also that India is very badly off as a result of the low price of silver, and they seem willing to do their share in putting this metal on a better basis. Oh, no! This is no game of bluff. The Bank of England is too great an institution for that. I believe it is an honest, manly attempt to assist in remedying an ever-present and pressing difficulty that most seriously affects over 300,000,000 subjects of the British crown."

Mr. Galdon will visit Telluride and Durango this week, and from there go to Salt Lake and Butte.

Denver Festival.

Over Rio Grande $2, October 4, 5, 6 and 7. Look out for the train service.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 28.—The brokers had to face a rather weak market at the Mining Stock association today, but the lower prices at which stocks were selling were conducive of heavier trading as more business was done than on the opening day of the week. It is possible that the sight would have preferred less business and higher prices, but the events of today are very much in the line of what was expected and what was foretold in the columns of the Gazette. The nine stocks were again very well represented, but without an exception all sold at lower figures and this poor showing influenced the other stocks which were traded in.

Elkton, which is being watched with considerable interest, sold to the extent of 15,000 shares and dropped in price being 94¼ at the opening, to 92¼ at the close, a loss of an even two cents. The sales in the stock amounted to over 7,000 shares and the lower figure at which it was obtainable undoubtedly leading to greater activity.

El Paso was exceptionally active and had a credit of 17,000 sales, 12,000 shares of this amount going in 1,000 lots. The price ranged from 21½ to 25. The quotations represent the closing and opening prices respectively. The company was the greatest of the weakness prevailing, seeing that the rise of the market was in such a flabby condition, may readily trace the stock was in reality selling.

Isabella was selling at from 29 to 29½, and in spite of that weakness advanced a little during the recall. Jack Pot was steady at 6 and sold to the extent of 3,500 shares at that figure. Lillie was obtainable at 79½ and sold to the extent of 700 shares. Both of the silver stocks were off color, Mollie Gibson having made 1,000 sales at 21 and Argentum-Juniata selling down to 18½. 9,000 shares of the latter were sold.

In spite of the general weakness of the market Moon-Anchor held its head above $1 and continued to be the highest priced stock on the list and was credited with 3,200 shares. Pharmacist was busy with 10,000 sales, which went at 10 and 10¼ in equal proportions. Portland showed weakness and had only 200 sales at 72, while Union was lively at from 20¼ to 20½ and had over 10,000 sales at these figures.

The prospects were very poorly represented and all the unlisted stocks, Gold King, with a total of 7,500 sales at 50 made the best showing. Dante was quite strong and sold at higher figures, in fact, for some time past, than it has been reported. Striking the top, Arcadia sold at 3 and 3¾ to the extent of 13,000 shares and made a creditable showing in the Arcadia. The sales of other stocks were of note. Was Magna Charta which was credited with a total of 5,000 sales at 2¼.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
A-J	19½	19¾	90 [illegible]
Anaconda	15	17½	
C. C. Con	10	10¼	3300
Elkton Con	92½	92¾	172 [illegible]
El Paso	20½	21	1700
Favorite		1	
Franklin-Roby	[illegible]		
Gold and Globe	[illegible]		
Gold Crater	[illegible]		
Golden Fleece	[illegible]		
Ingham Con		40¼	
Isabella	29½	29¾	3500
Isabella Stamped	29	29½	
Jack Pot	[illegible]	6	3500
Lillie	79	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matoa	9	11	
Mollie Gibson		21	1000
Moon-Anchor	100	100½	3200
Pharmacist		10¼	10,000
Portland	72	73	200
Prince Albert		2½	
Rebecca	[illegible]		
Robinson	[illegible]		
Specimen	[illegible]		
Theresa	8½	[illegible]	1500
Union	20¼	20½	11500
Work	[illegible]		

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Alamont	[illegible]		
Alamo	[illegible]		
Banner Gold	[illegible]		
Bob Lee		.008	
Burns [illegible]	[illegible]		
C. C. Gold Ex.	[illegible]		
Currency	[illegible]		
C. O. D.	[illegible]		
Cruz [illegible]	[illegible]		
Des Moines	[illegible]		1000
Franklin	[illegible]		
Fanny Rawlings	[illegible]		
Findley	[illegible]		
Gold Hill	[illegible]		
Hayden Gold	[illegible]		
Hit Moss	[illegible]		
Lexington	[illegible]		
Magna Charta	[illegible]		
Marion Gold	[illegible]		
Mount Rosa	[illegible]		
Midge	[illegible]		
New Haven	[illegible]		
Oriole	[illegible]		
Pilgrim [illegible]	[illegible]		2000
Silver Gold	[illegible]	.005	
Tracy [illegible]	[illegible]		

Unlisted.

Ben Hur, 5000 at 3¼ and 3½.
Blue Bell, see at 3½ per [illegible]
Gresto, 1000 at 3½ per 1000
Arcadia Cons, 13,000 at 3 [illegible]
O. Gold, 1000 at 80 per 1000
Mt. Beauty, 5000 at from [illegible]
Fannie B., 200 at [illegible]
C. C. and Manitou, 1000 at 2¼.
C. K. and N., 5000 at 1¾.
Pappoose, 5000 at 1¼.
Milwaukee and C. C., 5000 at $2 per 1000.
Magna Charta, 5000 at 2¼.
Gold King, 7500 at 50.
Tornado, 2000 at 10.
Garfield-Grouse, 5000 at from [illegible]
Kimberley, 1000 at [illegible]
Granite Hill, 7000 at 3[illegible]
Dante, 8500 at 7[illegible]

MACHINES FOR KLONDIKE.

One Device is Now Being Tested in Denver.

The pioneer method of placer mining in the Klondike is [illegible] the necessity for digging in the frozen gravel and disintegrating the gold bearing dirt through the agency of heat has led to the construction of numerous devices for its progress. One of that work. One party is now on its way to Alaska with a 10-horse power steam boiler with an outfit of jointed steam pipes for thawing the ground, and its given [illegible] Another has constructed a peculiarly shaped furnace which can be lowered into the shaft, and an artificial draft created by forcing air into the top with an air pump, and several other devices of furnaces and stovepipe combinations are mentioned in the mining and scientific papers.

One of the most effective of the contrivances yet mentioned is that now being tested in a vacant lot on Blake street. The active principle of the machine is gasoline under heavy air pressure. The machine is owned by Barris & Doe, and consists of a receptacle for air and a gasoline reservoir in the upper part. By a system of valves air under pressure is introduced to the gasoline, which has the effect of combining the air and gasoline and creating a gas which when ignited burns with an intense heat, and shoots out a flame to a long distance.

The experiments so far made have been with an ordinary bicycle air pump, and have not been entirely satisfactory, as the necessary pressure could not be maintained. Even with that contrivance, however, a flame was projected five or six feet from the nozzle, and the inventors claim that with a pressure of 10 pounds to the square inch they can project a flame from 40 to 50 feet from the nozzle of such intense heat that at that distance they can melt an iron rod two inches in diameter, and burn up any ordinary substances. An air pump of the required power has been sent for and a thorough test of the machine will be made in a few days.

Lucky Guss.

Extract from manager's report to London, dated 27th August: "The main shaft is now down 685 feet. We have the station cut and levels started both ways. Assays in the level going north show two ounces per ton; 20 inches wide. To the south it assays $6 per ton, and a general sample from vein at both levels assays $28 per ton. From all indications we will have a fine block of ore between 8th and 9th levels, for in the bottom of the 8th level for 60 feet the ore shows fine, and averages better than three ounces per ton, and the width is 10 to 18 inches. I have shipped 50 tons of ore, and have 60 in the bins, and expect to ship 100 tons more, making for the month 200 tons at least."

Talk About Train Service.

You can't beat the Rio Grande. Every day in the week. Watch for the train service October 4, 5, 6 and 7—Denver festival.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 28.—There was a great improvement in the amount of business transacted at the Board of Trade and Mining exchange today, the total sales being close to 210,000 shares as against less than 100,000 upon the previous day. The big total was in the main due to the great activity of Shannon which had a total of nearly 150,000 shares. The price paid for the stock ranged from $4.25 to $5 per 1,000 and it opened at the higher figure closing at the lowest and consequently recording a loss during the call. Most of the other trading was in a better class of stocks and not a few high-priced ones were bought during the meeting. Elkton, for instance, sold to the extent of 550 shares at 94 and 92, while Moon-Anchor sold at $1.02.

Among the other stocks Granite Hill was well to the front with 6,000 shares at 3⅛ and 3¼. Theresa had a couple of thousand at 8¼ and 8⅛. Republic was busy with 8,000 sales at 2⅛ and Buckhorn was credited with 1,000 sales at 1⅞.

Among the cheaper stocks not already mentioned Golden Fleece was the most active, having a credit of 13,000 sales which went at $1 and $1.25 per 1,000.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	43	....	....
Anchoria-Leland	95	....	....
A-J	18½	....	....
Arcadia Con.	3⅜	3½	2000
Barkers	5⅛	5⅞	....
Blue Bird	....	5½	....
Cripple Creek Con.	9¾	10⅛	....
Dante	7	....	....
Enterprise	5¾	6	....
Elkton Con.	92	94	550
El Paso Gold	23½	25½	....
Fannie B.	1¾	4½	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield-Grouse	4½	....	....
Gold Standard	3⅜	3¾	....
Gold King	50	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	3¼	3¾	1000
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	3	3¼	6000
Ironclad	1	....	....
Isabella	28	30	....
Isabella, stamped	....	30	....
Jack Pot	5¾	5⅞	....
Jefferson	5½	....	....
Matoa	9	11	....
Mollie G	20½	22	....
Moon-Anchor	99	....	50
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	12	15½	....
Portland	70	75½	....
Pharmacist	9⅞	10¼	....
Sacramento	3	3⅞	....
Theresa	8⅛	8¼	2000
Union	....	21½	....
Work	1⅞	5¼	....

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Ada	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con	2	2¼	2000
Ben Hur	3½	....	1000
Blue Bell	2⅞	3	....
Buckhorn	1⅞	2	1000
Bob Lee	.005	.006	....
C. C. and Manitou	2⅛	2¼	....
Creede and C. C.	3⅛	4½	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1⅛	2	....
Fannie Rawlins	....	....	....
Flower of the West	....	....	3000
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	1	1¼	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Monte Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	2½	2½	....
New Haven	1⅞	1⅞	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	1⅛	....
Princess	1⅞	2	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅛	....	8000
Schwab's Tunnel	....	....	....
Six Points	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅜	1⅞	....
Tornado	9	10¾	....
Virginia M.	....	....	....

Additional Sales.

Shannon, 138,000 at from $4 to $5 per 1000.
Sedan, 10,000 at from $2.75 to $3 per 1000.
Goldstone, 2000 at $1.50 per 1000.
Cleveland, 5000 at $4.25 per 1000.
Geneva, 10,000 at $1.50 per 1000.
Arcadia, 5000 at from $2 to $2.25 per 1000.
Venola, 5000 at 1¼.
Kimberley, 2000 at 2⅜.
St. L. and C. C., 5000 at $3 per 1000.
C. K. and N., 2000 at 1.
Western Union, 3000 at 1⅝.
Daisy B., 3000 at $7 per 1000.
G. Treasure, 13,000 at from $1 to $1.25 per 1000.

A FREE PASSAGE.

If You Guess Right You Get a Pass to Dawson City.

Say, the London Financial Times: "People who are prepared to face the rigors of the White Pass in the hope of enriching themselves with the solid gold of the Klondike region as compared are gradually finding the pecuniary obstacles to the expedition disappearing. They may now ride for shares to the tune of £100 in the Klondike Syndicate, and secure, in addition to their scrip, a free passage to Dawson City, for the operation involves the possession of £100 as a preliminary. An easier way now offers itself. A newspaper called the Weekly Budget has commenced the publication of a serial story—'The Cryptogram, or Our Lady of the Snows.' The solution of the cryptogram, which, we gather, is the essential feature of the novel, is to be rewarded with several prizes—bicycles, sewing machines, watches, clocks, rings, bracelets and watch chains galore—and the first prize is a first-class ticket to the gold-fields, with £30 in bank notes for pocket money. The game is described as 'a grand amusement for the coming long evenings.' Whether this refers to the puzzle or to the journey we do not know, but, at any rate the £30 will come in handy for funeral and mourning expenses."

HOME RUN LITIGATION.

The Sheldon Investment Company Cannot Work the Claim.

The case of John J. Wyatt against the Sheldon Investment company was before Judge Johnson in Denver yesterday. The defendants filed their answer to Wyatt's application for a receiver. They claim that on July 15 of this year they agreed to purchase from him a 13-16 interest in a lease of the Home Run lodes at Cripple Creek for $2,800, Wyatt to pay all claims and royalties. The defendants claim that the former did not hold to his contract so that, when they assumed possession of their lease was declared forfeited by James Doyle, who had received no royalties. Wyatt's application for a receiver was denied by Judge Johnson, but the defendants were enjoined from operating the mines named.

MINERS' GRIEVANCE.

They Object to the Cut of 5 Per Cent. on Silver Made by the Smelters.

An exchange infers that the silver miners have another grievance besides the misquotations made on lead, and says that the miner revolts against the 5 per cent. cut in the silver quotation by the smelters. Years ago, when smelting processes were in the formation stage, the smelters lost a portion of their values, especially silver. This loss they felt should be borne by the miner, so they paid him only 95 per cent. of the actual market price of the white metal. This practice is still continued, although the smelting processes have been so perfected that the loss of silver or gold is almost infinitesimal. When the white metal was up in the 80's or 90's, the miner did not object to this 5 per cent. exaction, but since the tremendous fall of silver since 1893, every penny per ounce literally counts, so that a difference of 3 or 4 cents may mean the difference between profit and no profit. Today, for instance, silver may be quoted at and the smelter may sell the product at 55 cents per ounce. The miner receives but 52¼ cents for it, and of that 52¼ cents comes the treatment charges of the smelter, as well as the actual expenses of mining, to say nothing of the royalties exacted.

Mining men feel that they have a real grievance on this being deprived of the benefits of securing the full value of their product, and regard it as unjust that the smelters should continue a practice the reason for which has long passed out of existence, with the perfecting of metallurgical methods in smelting.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Isabella Gold Mining Company Now Has a Reserve Fund of Nearly $100,000.

The following quarterly report was mailed to stockholders in the Isabella Gold Mining company yesterday:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the Isabella Gold Mining company, held at the company's office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 10th day of September, 1897, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the earnings of the company for the past quarter have not been sufficient to pay any dividend, and following the established policy of not encroaching upon the reserve fund of $100,000 now on hand, no dividend shall be declared; and the secretary is hereby instructed to mail to each stockholder a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the past quarter, together with a copy of the above resolution.

"Statement of receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending September 1, 1897:

Receipts.

June, 1897	$19,84[illegible].08
July, 1897	25,359.27
August, 1897	20,317.12
Total	$65,5[illegible].47

Expenses.

June, 1897	$20,151.60	
July, 1897	22,495.16	
August, 1897	24,329.21	
		66,975.97
Net loss for quarter		1,461.50
Cash balance, June 1, 1897		100,588.99
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1897		99,124.49

JACK POT NEWS.

Ore Being Shipped from the Company's Properties and Good Showings Being Made.

Lessees continue to do a lot of hard work on the Jack Pot company's properties. On the claim after which the company takes its name a very good showing is being made and the royalties from there last week amounted to close upon $1,000. On one shipment alone there was a royalty of $751. The lot had a total value of $2,480 and weighed 27,406 pounds. The company's royalty was 33 1-3 per cent. Had the ore run a few dollars better per ton the royalty would have been 50 per cent. The lease is being operated by Dr. Chambers and Mr. McMurtree.

On the Ironmaster the vein has been opened up which the lessees have been looking for for some time past. The discovery was made on the surface and at the same time it was found that they had been cross-cutting in the wrong direction for the lead. A new cross-cut will at once be started. The same vein has been opened above and below on other properties. The surface shows plenty of free gold.

The operators on the south end of the Silver Belle now have a carload of ore ready for shipment. For the past week they have been busy making a road to haul the ore down. The rock is thought to be low grade but is a good starter. Since it was taken out a change has taken place in the workings and the grade of the ore has increased.

The lessees on the south end of the Jack Pot, who also hold a bond calling for $50,000 on the last 300 feet of the claim, have recently had the property examined by Mr. Chas. J. Moore. His report, together with maps and photographs of the property above and below ground has been sent east to those parties interested in the lease. A good vein has been opened up, but no pay has yet been found. It is hoped that an ore chute may be opened up with drifting.

Another new vein has been opened up on the north end of the Gettysburg. It is a surface strike the pay rock having been encountered within four feet of the surface. The highest assay showed a value of $31. It will be cross-cut for from an 80-foot shaft.

COLORADO SPRINGS LEADS.

Representatives of the Alaska-Klondike Company the First to Reach Lake Bennett.

The following cheerful circular and letter was issued yesterday to the stockholders of the Alaska-Klondike Gold Mining and Development company:

"To the Stockholders:

"I take pleasure in laying before the stockholders of the Alaska-Klondike Gold Mining and Development company the following letter just received from their representatives in Alaska. It will be noted that they arrived at Lake Bennet on September 10, and that they were in advance of all who had reached Alaska by the same steamer. The arduous part of their journey had been accomplished, and there remained only the comparatively easy water trip to their destination. Our men have certainly shown the stuff of which they are made, having pressed well to the front of the army of gold-seekers; and since they are well provisioned for more than a year and are amply supplied with money to secure options and employ necessary labor on claims which may be acquired, we may look forward with confidence to the successful accomplishment of their mission. Following is the letter:

"Lake Bennet, Sept. 11, 1897.

"William P. Bonbright, Esq., Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"Dear Sir—Arrived here yesterday with our last load, sick and tired of the trail, which was in fact the worst piece of road ever seen anywhere. We have had only two fine days since we commenced packing. Made the quickest trip of any coming in on the same steamer who did their own packing. Our boat is ready, and we will sail as soon as we can dispose of what is left of our animals. We did not lose any of them by accident, as most of the others did, but the beasts are thoroughly worn out, as it was impossible to feed them properly on this end of the road.

"The excitement still continues; boats leaving every day. There will be hundreds who can never get over this fall. The weather is getting cooler, the snow line is crawling down the mountains, although here by the lake it is still warm and pleasant. We will leave here as soon as possible and will make as good time to Dawson City as circumstances will allow. We are keeping a diary of our trip and as soon as settled will send it to you, so you can learn all the incidents of the trip. Will write again as soon as we can get an opportunity. Hoping to make our destination in the shortest time possible, we remain,

"Yours very truly,
"White & McKay."

"Congratulating the stockholders upon the favorable outlook, I remain,

"Yours very truly,
"William P. Bonbright, President."

Pitkin National Silverites.

Denver, Sept. 28.—A special to the News from Aspen says:

After repeated efforts the National Silverites central committee at last succeeded in agreeing on a ticket and placed it in the field tonight. The ticket is:

Sheriff—John W. White.
County Clerk—C. W. Fishel.
Treasurer—McNichols.
Assessor—A. S. Thompson.
Superintendent of Schools—Julia Webber.
Coroner—J. C. Johnson.
Commissioner—Geo. W. Boyer.

Mr. Cleveland's Return.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 28.—Ex-President Cleveland and family left their summer home here this afternoon. Mr. Cleveland went to New York on Mr. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, while Mrs. Cleveland and the children made the journey by train to Fall River and thence by steamer to New York, where her husband will meet her tomorrow morning and they will go to Princeton together.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

A Literary Coincidence.

Scribbler—Can you lend me a collar? I've just joined the writers' guild, and I want to pay my dues.

Poetic Spirit—Why, I resigned from that club last night.

Scribbler—What for?

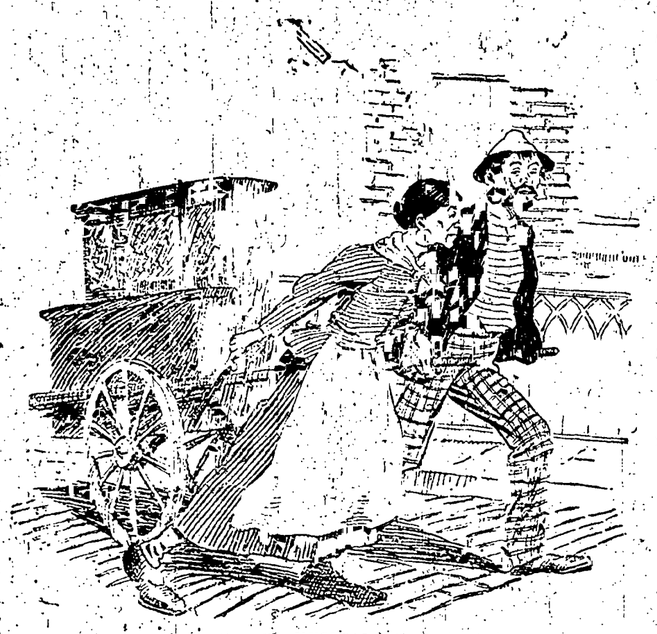
Poetic Spirit—For the same reason.

Classified at Once.

Lady—What was your husband's business?

The Widow—He was a curio collector.

Lady—I thought so.



"A MUSICAL TEAM."

Hard on Bashful Willy.

Miss Amatic—I see by the newspapers that the doctors are going to make men out of monkeys.

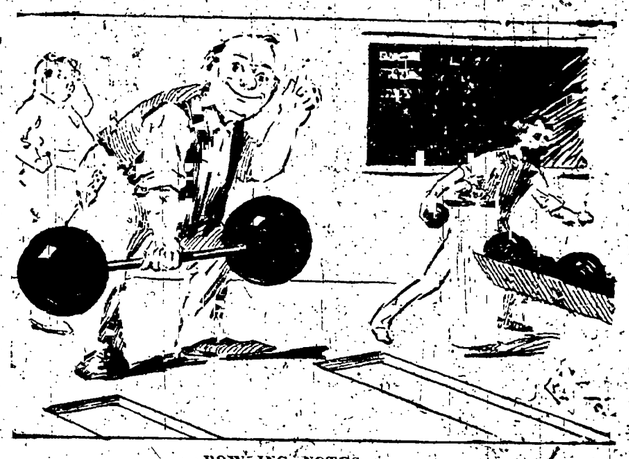
Miss Sharp—Oh, that's nothing. They are only reversing the usual order.

IT WAS BARGAIN DAY.

Farmer Easy—Nothing tew eat, thank ye, I'm waiting fur a gentleman who writ tew me tew meet him here.

Waitress—What for?

Farmer Easy—He said in his letter he had some Klondike gold bricks for sale.



BOWLING NOTES.

A sure thing for a strike.

In Greater New York.

Miss Sprocket—Jack asked me last night if he might hold my handlebars for life.

Miss Pedal—And what did you tell him?

Miss Sprocket—I told him yes, if he would keep away from other bars.

Shady tree,
Babbling brook,
Little maid
With anxious look.
Sunshine shineth,
Vanity fair,
Summer man
Is not there.

—Tom Wren.

Too Watery.

[illegible] work an' makin' a lot [illegible] pants.

RECAPITULATION.

"Did you go hunting, my pretty maid?"
A mother to her daughter said.

"No, I did not, my mother dear,
And I've lost my Summer chance, I fear."

"But the Winter is coming on, my child,
When the woods with titles high are piled."

"Yes, that I know, sweet mother mild,
And you can trust your darling child."

"Can you get a Count, my pretty maid?"
"I can, and I will, mamma," she said."

—Tom Wren.

THE MAID OF KLONDIKE.

Maid of Klondike, ere we part,
Tell me if you have a heart;
Or if, inflamed by gold's red lust,
You've lost it all for Klondike's dust.

Trembled for Himself.

Mamma—What is the matter with the dog? He acts as if he was afraid I would kill him.

Freddie—I dess he's seen you 'pankin' me.

An Earnest Student.

Mrs. Philanthropy—I am sorry, Mary, that you cannot write. I would be glad to teach you anything you want to know.

Mary—Then, ma'am, I think I'll take up the pianny.

AN ILLUSTRATED REPORT.

"We are able to report much activity in the foreign missionary field."—Gospel Truth Record, Aug. 17.

A Wonder.

She's different quite from other girls—
Now draw your own deduction—
She reads and lets me read also,
Without an interruption.

[illegible]

That's the Question Which Puzzles the Police.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

Thrown Down by a Man He was Befriending and $51 Extracted from His Clothes — Occurred This Side of Colorado City — The Police Think It was All a Dream.

R. D. Harmon who owns a ranch near Loveland and who is stopping temporarily in this city, over the old Gazette building on Tejon street, corner of Huerfano, went into police headquarters last night and informed the captain that he had been held up, or more accurately written, thrown down and robbed of his money.

It seems Harmon fell in with a stranger who was in hard luck, and having compassion for his pitiful state, offered him food and shelter. The pair were then in the vicinity of West Colorado Springs, and coming this way when suddenly the subject of sympathy put a half Nelson wrestling hold on his would-be benefactor and violently threw him to the ground, where he soon was rifled of his possessions, consisting of $51.

Harmon's kind disposition and frame of mind received a shock and in the spirit of revenge the officers of the law were called upon. Harmon did not care about the recovery of the cash as much as he desired to have the contemptible villain brought to the scale of justice.

The captain of police promised to scour the force to be on the qui vive for the man who is described only as resembling a Mexican or Italian. The police are, somewhat skeptical however, as the affair is said to have occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening and the report of the robbery was not made until almost midnight. Their belief in the tale is further weakened by a noticeable jag which Harmon had on his personage at the time. Maybe it was a dream superinduced by a free use of the celebrated red paint sold over the bars of Ye Olden Towne.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL.

CLASSES WILL BE FORMED THIS WEEK FOR THE WINTER.

Outline of the Work which is to be Done by Them—Special Attention and Help will be Given to All Who have Difficulty with Any of the Branches.

The evening school of the Young Men's Christian Association, which opens Thursday evening, September 30, offers to all young men and especially to those who are employed during the day, exceptionally fine opportunities for self-improvement. [illegible]

Members upon admitting to all educational classes $5. Full privileges, including [illegible] gymnasium, the finest baths [illegible] in the west, $7 per year.

The following [illegible] courses will give some idea of the character of the work to be done in the evening school of the association:

Elementary Book-keeping.

Class meets Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Ellis System of Actual Business Practice will be used. It is believed this new system is far superior to any text-book system published. The aim is to give the student a maximum of the practical and a minimum of the theoretical. The work is based on the purely actual business plan. Each student, however, does his work entirely independent of his neighbors, so that his progress depends entirely upon his ability and the amount of time he puts upon it. The student transacts all business in his own name, uses current checks, makes out, receives and pays all classes of commercial paper in a business-like way, and handles college currency and merchandise.

This course will give the conscientious student a very thorough practical working knowledge of the general principles of both single and double entry book-keeping, and on completing the course the learner will have no difficulty in keeping the books of any ordinary concern, where complicated accounting is not involved, in a neat and accurate manner and according to the latest and simplest methods.

Advanced Book-keeping.

Class meets every Thursday evening. The Ellis system will be used and the work will be of a most interesting and practical nature.

After a brief review of the general principles of book-keeping, the six column journal, commission sales ledger, and certain special forms will be introduced. The book-keeping of joint stock companies and corporations and the more difficult forms of book-keeping will be studied.

It is promised that the course will be full of interest and practical and good salaries should be obtained by those completing it.

Arithmetic.

Class meets Monday and Thursday evenings. The "Model Arithmetic," published by the Ellis company, will be used. This is a very concise and useful book, introducing a number of new methods and putting every lesson in a plain and simple manner which can easily be grasped by the student.

There will be ample blackboard facilities this year. Definite lessons will be assigned for each recitation and the work will be of an interesting and practical nature.

Special attention and help will be given to those who have had few advantages, or who have had special difficulty with this subject.

Mechanical Drawing.

The association has succeeded in securing the services of an unusually able instructor in this branch, one who is a graduate of the Manual Training School of Washington university of St. Louis, and of Cornell university.

The work will commence with straight line and easy drawings, and will be so graded that it will not be too difficult for any who join, even if they have never done any drawing before. The plan of individual instruction will be followed, and students who are more advanced in this study will be given work according to their ability. Class meets Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Penmanship.

Class meets Monday and Thursday evenings. A clear and rapid business hand, without shading or any unnecessary flourishes, will be the aim of this class, and it is believed that all who come in and are willing to apply themselves will acquire such a hand.

Towards the close of the year business letters and commercial papers will be taken and letters written for dictation.

Stenography.

The Ben Pitman system of shorthand will be taught, the first term being devoted to Pitman "Manual of Phonography," taking up easy sentences before the close of the term.

During the second term the class will take up reporting style. The practical dictation exercises, such as letter writing, business and legal forms, etc., will be given as soon as the class is ready for them.

All students intending to join this class should, without fail, be prepared to put a reasonable amount of time, at home, upon the subject daily. This is necessary if the class is to be a success. Class meets Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Physiology and Hygiene.

The class will be taught by one of the leading physicians of this city, will be illustrated by a manikin chart, and will be one of the most valuable and attractive of the courses offered. Class meets Tuesday evenings. The course extends through the first half of the school year and is followed by a course in

First Aid to the Injured.

Familiar talks upon this very useful subject by one of the skilled surgeons of the city, with actual demonstrations by members of the class, cannot but be of real benefit and interest to those who attend. The work of this class will follow the course in physiology and will be taken up at the beginning of the second term.

Spelling.

Class meets every Monday evening. The work will be confined, as far as possible, to those words which are of common occurrence, and will be as practical and interesting as possible.

Orchestra Music.

This course will be taught by Professor S. C. Kachelski. There will be two orchestras formed. The first will be composed of beginners, or those who have had but a few lessons. A very easy class of music will be rehearsed, parts will often be rehearsed separately and those who join this will find each rehearsal to be much in the nature of a lesson.

A special discount will be granted to Y. M. C. A. members who are in this orchestra and who wish to take private lessons of Professor Kachelski, also to members of the advanced orchestra. The advanced orchestra will be composed of those who have had some experience in reading orchestra scores.

Educational Lecture Course.

Two courses of lectures are now being arranged for. A course of familiar talks upon scientific and other popular educational subjects, fully illustrated, will be given by college professors and others. A second course, which promises to be of special interest to young men, on "Choosing a Profession," will be given by leading members of the various professions, trades, etc.

Literary and Debating Society.

A literary society will be formed among the members and many will doubtless avail themselves of this exceedingly valuable method of self-improvement. Some warm debates may be looked for. If sufficient interest is manifested it is thought that some joint debates can be arranged for with the college societies.

Chess and Checker Club.

A club of this nature will probably be formed among the members as a great deal of interest has already been manifested in these games.

Classes will be formed in the following subjects if eight or more members apply for them: German, Freehand drawing, Algebra, Elocution, Mandolin club, Vocal music.

Applications for the various lines of study are now being received and any one who is interested should call at once and see Wilmot Culver, educational director, or W. A. Lloyd, general secretary, Y. M. C. A. rooms in the DeGraff building. Hours 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SNELL THE VICTOR.

In the Infantry Competitive Shoot Colorado Leads Them All.

Colorado Springs will go down in the history of the War Department as being the scene of the finest army competitive shoot ever held, and Denver will be given the distinction of being the station to which is attached the soldier who has acquitted himself so nobly as to make the highest score on record in the United States Army.

Sergeant C. W. Snell of the 7th Regiment of Fort Logan, made an aggregate score of 621 in the four days' contest. This mark, until yesterday was 25 points above any other previously made. In Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington, yesterday was concluded the department shoot of California and Columbia, and in which a top score of 613 was made. This even, is 11 below Snell's record. The latter led the nearest competitor, in the same department, of 38 points, and by his magnificent exhibition won the gold medal, not to mention the praise of Captain Mallory, who was appointed last spring by the secretary of war to report and inspect the various department shoots held in this country.

Captain Mallory pronounced this competition a remarkable one and said the average made would in all probability, be the finest in all contests.

A High Tribute.

This, coming from the deputy of the highest tribunal in the army, is a compliment not to be taken lightly from two standpoints. One from the fact that it proves the superiority of the Broadmoor range and the other by the best score being made by the representative branch of the army located in this district.

General Otis, commanding the Department of the Colorado, and his staff, including Colonel Volkmer, Major Munn, Captain Sawyer, Captain Alexander, Captain Glassford and Lieutenant Sladin, were present at the last day's firing, and at its conclusion witnessed the presentation of the prizes.

General Otis conferred this honor personally and with much grace.

A dress parade and a band concert followed, the latter being attended by many more than were in evidence at the recent Opera-House-7th-Regiment-Band-Concert demonstration. The companies were then dismissed.

On Tuesday the camp will break up and the officers and soldiers who have popularized themselves in this year's rifle practice and summer encampment will depart for their headquarters.

Importance of It All.

The papers throughout the land have daily received the scores of the competing teams and have given wide publicity to the results. In New York and Washington, D. C., the leading journals have commented editorially on the contests and the possible outcome. Not that the advisability of adopting the rifle used was under the consideration of the government, but that the new style of targets and the latest methods of testing the accuracy of Uncle Sam's defenders were open to the criticism and opinion of the world.

The targets employed are of the silhouette pattern and closely resemble what would actually appear to a soldier in battle aiming at the enemy. A reclining form and an erect statue are thus copied in toto and only the exact proportions of the average masculine frame. The philosophy of this plan can be readily appreciated.

As an illustration and confirmation of the perfection attained with the rifle, it is only necessary to add that one of the men in this late shoot put eleven out of twelve bullets on the reclining target from a distance of 100 yards. This particular target is a counterpart of a man from and including the chest up.

Great credit also reflects on the new rifle used in the army. It is the Krag-Jorgensen or American magazine type. It is of Danish patent and American manufacture, made in Springfield, Mass., where the United States arsenal is situated.

The Final Score.

The total score of the four days follows. The first ten were selected from the 31 competing and will henceforth constitute the department team. The leading man received a handsome gold medal while the next three won silver mementoes. The last six were presented with bronze insignias of their proficiency.

C. W. Snell, Sgt., C., 7th 624
M. Barrett, Corp., A., 7th 586
E. Hawkins, Pvt., E., 24th 575
G. P. Garrett, Corp., E., 7th 570
R. Lunsford, Sgt., F., 7th 553
L. Doyle, L. Corp., D., 15th 553
W. Donnald, Pvt., A., 11th 542
W. Tate, Corp., A., 24th ....[illegible]
J. W. Bryant, Pvt., B., 15th ....[illegible]
D. Harkins, Pvt., F., 15th 539

[illegible]

Aldermen Electrify Each Other with Electrical Problems.

THE TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

Warm Discussion Among the City Fathers in Which Alderman Frost and His Sympathizers Come Out With Laurels—The Franchise Is Granted—Wilson & Jackson Will Be Allowed Another Year to Complete Strickler Tunnel.

The city council met last evening in an adjourned session with all the members present, save Powell and Jones. The meeting was called principally to dispose of the Colorado Telephone company's franchise, which had been introduced at a previous occasion. District Attorney Blackmer was observed in the audience. His presence was in the interests of the applicants whom he represents legally.

Judge Kinsley was in evidence through a communication in which the council was requested not to act immediately in the matter of granting the franchise.

The session was inaugurated by Woodland, who also desired further consideration. In this Rouse joined and these two formed the chief obstacle in the way of a prompt passage. Their defense of their argument was at all times eloquent and apparently convincing. Frost assumed the role of leader for the other side who saw no reason for delay. The big First ward alderman said the obnoxious features in the ordinance had disappeared in its revisement and that it was a good proposition for the city. Woodland's motion of postponement was lost and the body got down to discussion.

Speeches in Order.

Orator Rouse arose and dilated at length on the impropriety of exclusively and absolutely giving away a valuable patent or right without the same according some material benefit to the city and its citizens. Frost, in his characteristically brief style sized up the situation differently. That monument of wisdom pointed out the facts of there being no exclusive permit and that in view of the words of the ordinance the underground conduit system would be for the first time presented thereby entering the wedge to the "consummation devoutly to be wished" of abandoning the "unsightly" and unsightly pole and wire disfigurement to an otherwise picturesque city.

Wanted to Hold Them Up.

Frost and St. John formed the aggressive side in favor of passing the ordinance while Rouse and Woodland together defended their position. Woodland wanted all sorts of concessions including six free 'phones for the use of the city's officers in the transaction of city's business, and stood out further for a reduction in the rates. He thought $50 for business houses and $10 for residences was ample compensation to the telephone company. Mr. Blackmer offered several hospitalities for the company he represented and the young local superintendent of the exchange vouchsafed the information that a lowering of the present charge would not give the required service.

No Relief Yet Awhile.

The vote taken to decide whether the city should have a complimentary half dozen instruments was against such a move. The vote taken to readjust the current rate was also in the negative. There will be no compulsory free list, and there will be no relief from high 'phone taxation.

On through the ordinance, section by section the discussion progressed. It was interesting and instructive. Frost proved himself a star debater. Several of his questions completely flabbergasted the "conservatives" and at last the final votes were taken on the passage of the bill.

It went through unanimously showing the perfect harmony and unanimity existing in the present board of aldermen.

Time Extended.

The water and finance committees reported favorably in the question of an extension of time on the Strickler tunnel contract. A year from yesterday was given Wilson and Jackson for the completion of the stupendous waterway.

A MONTH IN THE WILDS.

Narrow Escapes and Thrilling Adventures—Faced a Lion—Game Laws Sacred.

Mr. Grant Jones, of Chicago, and party, composed of Mr. John Easton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Arthur Flynn, Mr. Neter, Mr. David Irvine and Mr. Kunzman, returned Tuesday from a camping expedition in the western part of the state. They left here a month ago fully prepared, it need not be, for the wilds of Africa. Mr. Jones, who is a correspondent of the Times-Herald, and is here writing special stories for eastern papers has enough material to interest the eastern crowd with narrow escapes and thrilling adventures for some months.

While crossing the Arkansas, and the reins in Mr. Irvine's hand, their wagon was overturned and all were precipitated into the river. Fortunately, but not without much difficult and hazardous work the paraphernalia was rescued. Sunday night, as it was extremely cold in the mountains, they made their beds in a straw stack, and in the morning, on awakening, found themselves in company with swine which had been enjoying the comfort likewise.

Bear, deer, lions, elk and antelope were seen roaming over the mountains, and an occasional shot was fired, but the game laws were sacred.

Mr. Jones will remain in the Springs for several weeks, and will then go to Cripple Creek, where he will observe the workings of the great gold camp. He will also familiarize himself with the Leadville district.

Why any astronomer should prophesy the destruction of the earth by a comet, in these days, when it has become pretty sure that comets are too tenuous to greatly injure the earth if they should collide with it, is a puzzle; yet here is one Prof Falb of Vienna who even sets the date of destruction on November 13, 1899—if he had set it 1898 instead, he might have rung in the 13 superstition, as that number is divisible by 13. The probabilities of such an event are as one in 250,000,000, by the way. It is true that Ignatius Donnelly, in his romance of "Ragnarok," describes the confusion of the globe by a comet, producing gravel drifts, and changing the whole face thereof, some millions of years ago, and what has been may be.

According to the Mohammedan creed, ten animals besides man are admitted into paradise. These ten are: 1, the dog; 2, Balaam's ass; 3, Solomon's ant; 4, Jonah's whale 5, the ram of Ishmael; 6, The Queen of Sheba's ass; 7, the camel of Salet; 8, the cuckoo of Belkis; 9, the ox of Moses; 10, an animal called Al Borak, which conveyed Mohammed to heaven.—(From October St. Nicholas.

Mrs. Maybrick has abandoned all hopes of being released for at least 18 months yet, at which time she will have been in prison 10 years. The case will come up for revision then and possibly something may be done. Her mother, the Baroness von Roques, is allowed to visit her once every three months, when she is allowed one hour's stay. It is said that Mrs. Maybrick is in good health.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

papers, they will realize it before many days and we shall have an uprising of the citizens such as we had three years ago.

"The issue before us now is simply one of good government. Against a ticket corrupt, ignorant, incompetent—a ticket that is positively dangerous to the interests of every respectable man and woman in the county, we have one that represents, as the resolutions of the convention declare, the intelligence, the morality, and the business interests of the county. The men we have renominated have proved themselves to be capable and honest officials, and the new men on the ticket are clean, honest able men who will add a great deal of strength to the ticket.

"The thing to do now, and in this matter I would refer especially to the people of this city—is to get registered and get out the vote. The county commissioners have struck off 3,000 names from the registry list, and it behooves every person who has a ballot to see to it that his or her name is on the list of qualified voters for this coming election. The place of registration is at the assessor's office in the county building, and there ought to be 200 names a day registered there for the next two weeks. There are only about two weeks left in which registering can be done and the voters of the city should wake up to the emergency today, and not wait until the last moment.

"The old county central committee could not have been improved in quality; but the convention has given me one with associates as good in quality, and greater in number, so that the new committee is better than the old one just in the ratio of 9 to 5. I am sure that the committee will do all it can to elect the ticket, and that not perfunctorily, but because we are enthusiastically for it, and believe that the interests of the county demand its election."

Comments and Clippings.

More than 50 per cent. of the railway passengers of England travel third class.

A French-Algerian court has decided that any [illegible] on his [illegible] after he [illegible] is subject to a fine.

The longest commercial distance over which the telephone is now operated is from Boston to St. Louis, a distance of 1,300 miles. This makes the line more than twice as long as any one in Europe.

Claus Spreckels heads the list of contributors to the Salvation Army, who are to colonize lands in Salinas Valley, Cal., and to raise sugar beets there. Mr. Spreckels' contribution was $1,000.

A French colonel is teaching his officers and men to crawl on their stomachs, and has invented a leather glove to help them. The infantry can now travel in this manner without fatigue.

The eyes of bees are made to see great distances. When about, from each hive they go straight up till they see their home, and then fly toward it in a straight line and with great speed. [illegible]—(October St. Nicholas.

Leo XIII., according to his personal doctor, [illegible] century, and [illegible] is convinced of this and is [illegible] plans to inaugurate [illegible] Catholic Christendom. [illegible] series of religious [illegible] thankful for the close of the century and at a [illegible] to the pope at the next.

There are conventions and conventions, but the queerest convention of all was the one held in St. Johnston, Sept. 9, by cripples. The object of such a seminar is unknown, and just what the future, the halt and the [illegible] hope to accomplish remains [illegible]. Considerable curiosity is being manifested in the [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] will await [illegible] the proceedings of the [illegible].—(N. Y. [illegible]

Women have displaced men in every branch of the manufacturing and having a large plant at Toledo, Ohio. In this establishment women are now employed in milling and drill presses and other machinery used in manufacture of bicycle parts. The substitution of girls for men has certainly not been prompted by a desire on the part of the company to assist in the great purpose of making the female portion of the population self sustaining but rather to secure cheaper labor than heretofore.

The world has nothing to show similar to the Theater Français, or, as French people generally prefer to call their famous honored theatrical establishment, la Comédie Française, la Maison Molière. Even during the dread days of the revolution the national theater never lowered its flag. Those who pay fleeting visits to Paris do not realize the treasures contained in this quaint and natural shadow looking French playhouse, for the most valuable possessions of the Français are not shown to the profane. They are to be found in the out-of-the-way rooms where actors and actresses congregate with those of their friends privileged to enter there, during the long waits between each act. Then, again, many of the dressing rooms vie with the daintiest boudoirs, and scattered here and there through this most interesting theatrical museum is to be seen a really extraordinary collection of relics, including the jawbone of Molière and a tiny fragment of the heart of Talma. Additions are constantly made to the picture gallery, and quite lately a fine portrait of Dumas fils has been presented to the theater.

One matter is being seriously considered over here (in London) and that is the persistent rumors regarding the indifferent health of the czar. The constitution of the German emperor, it is well known, is liable at any time to break, and the possibility of death taking both the young men who at present wear the crowns of the two most powerful European empires, is a contingency which is always present in the minds of European statesmen. The demise of the emperor of Germany would mean a long regency, which might even result in Prussia losing the imperial power. In Russia, the heir to the throne is a hopeless invalid, and the next heir a boy who is said, to inherit the peculiar formation of brain which distinguished a number of his ancestors.

"I am pretty well acquainted in London, and I know of only three hotels there where you can procure the help of a typewriter," said W. R. Sturgen, of New York, at Chamberlain's, "and these are hostleries that are largely patronized by Americans. For some reason our English brethren do not take to the writing machine, and though at some period they will utilize it more extensively, its introduction will be gradual as compared with its career in the United States. I was in the Bank of England last winter, engaged in conversation with a leading official, and noticed that quite a corps of clerks were employed, but not a typewriter in the lot. On remarking at the absence of these, my bank friend said that the old fashioned ideas of the men who controlled the great financial institution would not permit the innovation. Everything must be written out according to the custom of centuries. I thought this a notable illustration of the conservatism of the British character.—(New York Tribune.

[illegible]

Luetgert Defense Begins Its Tale of Bones and Caustic Potash.

SOME GRUESOME EXPERIMENTS

Bodies Boiled in the Vats to See What Would Happen — Prosecution Experts to Punish Mary Siemmering for Perjury—Another Witness who Thinks He Saw Mrs. Luetgert After the Time of Her Alleged Murder — Anti-Schimpke Testimony.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The battle between the experts has begun, and from now on there will be [illegible] over the evidence of the chemical [illegible] men who testified [illegible] in the Luetgert case. The defense placed [illegible] on the stand today and he will be followed by a [illegible] of chemists.

The witness today was Dr. B. L. Riese, who boiled two bodies in caustic potash in a vat in Luetgert's sausage factory and obtained results different from those who testified on behalf of the state.

Another witness of the day was Armanda Opitke, a peddler, who testified that long after the time the state alleges Mrs. Luetgert was murdered, he saw Mrs. Luetgert in the neighborhood of [illegible]. Witness said that there was no chance of his being mistaken, and he identified the photograph of [illegible] in the meeting place.

Two new witnesses appeared to impeach the testimony of Emma Schimpke, who said that she saw Luetgert and his wife enter the factory on the night on which the murder is said to have been committed.

Charge of Perjury.

There is a strong probability that Mary Siemmering will be called upon to answer to the charge of perjury. In her testimony she gave evidence reflecting on the manner in which she had been treated by Inspector Schaack and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen, when she was first questioned, and she gave sworn evidence contradicting the sworn evidence she gave at the preliminary hearing, the assistant state's attorney says that he will bring a charge of perjury against her.

Not an Expert.

The court proceedings opened today with the appearance on the witness stand of Dr. Catherine Buttolph, the Luetgert family physician. [illegible] to Mrs. Luetgert's physical condition, stating that she was in bodily good health. Attorney Harlan attempted [illegible] woman's mental condition. State's Attorney Deneen objected to the question, [illegible] the witness qualified as an expert upon mental diseases. Dr. Buttolph [illegible] and after [illegible] Luetgert family twice [illegible] never saw [illegible] unpleasantness in the family, he was released from the witness stand.

A Peddler's Testimony.

[illegible] Armanda Opitke [illegible] Janesville, Wis. Opitke was positive he saw [illegible] on May 5 [illegible] in the vicinity of Lake Zurich [illegible]. [illegible] of May [illegible] He saw [illegible] were going to [illegible]. [illegible] Opitke said a [illegible] that she [illegible] The witness positively and [illegible] identified a photograph of Mrs. Luetgert as one of the women [illegible] near Lake Zurich [illegible] Opitke said he [illegible] He was absolutely [illegible] one of the women was Mrs. Luetgert [illegible] upon [illegible] Mrs. Luetgert's [illegible]

Impeaching Emma.

Maggie [illegible], of 1218 North Robey street, was [illegible] impeachment evidence against Emma Schimpke. Witness was [illegible] Emma Schimpke, [illegible] Luetgert's sausage factory [illegible] night of May 1. She said she saw [illegible] Emma Schimpke [illegible] and went home. [illegible] Emma Schimpke [illegible] Luetgert and his wife at 11 o'clock.

Maria Henneman added the weight of her testimony to that of the others who affirmed that Mrs. Luetgert had frequently said she was going away from home because Luetgert had failed. On April 28, the witness said, Mrs. Luetgert told him she was going away.

A Medical Expert.

The defense introduced its medical expert witness, Dr. Bernhard L. Riese was called to the stand to tell of experiments he had made in disintegrating human bodies with 10 per cent solution of caustic soda or potash. Dr. Riese first experimented [illegible] in the vat—one the body of Mrs. Luetgert is alleged to have been dissolved in. He said that the first experiment was made with the body of a woman five feet, two inches tall, and weighing 90 pounds. The crude potash was emptied into the vat by the method Luetgert is alleged to have placed the potash in the same receptacle on May 1, and the steam was turned on. Within a few minutes [illegible] was put in the vat. The steam was turned on and the vat covered with burlap sacks. The boiling process was continued for several hours, with the result that very little of the flesh was left. [illegible] the color of the liquid. It resembled [illegible] vinegar. On the surface of this liquid was a fatty substance, [illegible] inch deep. The expert said that the teeth of the subject [illegible] were not injured, [illegible] which had been covered [illegible] were removed and in some [illegible]. The skull, femurs and the large bones [illegible] remained intact [illegible] entirely dissolved [illegible] at the beginning of the experiment [illegible] gold finger rings were thrown in.

Results of Experiment.

The doctor stated he had some difficulty in getting them out of the vat, as the alkali water ate at his hands. It was found that the solution had not affected the rings. Dr. Riese also testified that he had experimented with hairpins and a corset—the latter one found in Mrs. Luetgert's wardrobe. Different kinds of hair-pins were used. Those which were japanned came out of the test minus the japan. Bone, celluloid and rubber hairpins were tested and it was found that they were utterly destroyed by the solution.

A hard rubber button was placed in the liquid, but it was not destroyed. This was owing, the expert explained, to [illegible]. The second experiment [illegible] the body of a [illegible] was much the same, with the exception [illegible] vat was left uncovered. The process did not require much [illegible] time.

Effect of the Testimony.

The effect of the testimony, which, in fact, seemed, to a considerable degree, [illegible] statement of the prosecution, was to establish an important point the defense has kept in view from the beginning. Frank Odorofsky and Frank Bialk testified that the floor of the basement, near the middle vat, was covered from grease, which had flowed from the vat.

Dr. Riese testified that the residue from both bodies boiled in the vat was very little. The fluid did not amount to over a 20th part of an inch, the physician said.

Ex-Judge Vincent declared that this statement substantiated the story of the defense that Luetgert was making soap in the vat and that the grease in the soap boiled over and flowed on the floor.

Ida Larson's Testimony.

Ida Larson, who was at the dance in Diversey hall, opposite Luetgert's factory, on the night of May 1, was called to the stand to impeach Emma Schimpke, relative to the latter seeing Luetgert and his wife walking toward the factory at 11 o'clock that night. She declared that Emma Schimpke was not at the hall or near it at 11 o'clock. She added also that Luetgert bought beer for some of the girls who were dancing that night.

Luetgert will probably go on the stand in his own behalf on Thursday.

NATIONAL CIRCUIT.

Winning of the Mile Open by Eddie Bald and Fast Time in Exhibition Miles.

Buffalo, Sept. 28.—There were 5,000 people at Buffalo Athletic field today to see the National Bicycle circuit chasers. The features of the day were the winning of the mile open by Eddie Bald, and the fast time made in the exhibition miles. In the final heat of the mile open, the competitors were Bald, Kiser, Cooper, Freeman and A. C. Mertens. When the gun was fired Freeman jumped to the front followed by Cooper, with Bald third. Turning into the stretch, Bald passed Freeman and started for Cooper with a great rush. He passed the Detroit man and won by a couple of yards. Freeman got away and was passed by Mertens before the line was reached.

Summary:

One mile, open—Bald, won; Cooper, 2; Mertens, 3. Time, 2:00.

One mile, handicap, professional—F. A. MacFarland, San Jose, (40 yards) won; G. Willey, Ashtabula, O., (90 yards) 2; C. Hout, Springfield, Mass., (40 yards) 3; H. B. Freeman, San Francisco, (50 yards) 4. Time, 2:09 1-5.

The scratch men were Bald, Kiser, Cooper and Gardiner.

Two miles, handicap, professional—G. Willey, (170 yards) won; Arcnie Le Jeat, Erie, Pa., (170 yards) 2; Nat Butler, Boston, (scratch) 3. Time, 4:22 4-5.

The scratch men were Gardiner, Mertens, Kimble and Nat Butler.

Exhibition mile, paced by a sextuplet—C. Bald, 1:49 1-5; Kiser, 1:50 4-5; Major Taylor, 1:51.

TWO FAST MILES.

Remarkable Pacing by Star Pointer and Patchen, But the Record Was Not Lowered.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28.—The two fastest miles ever paced over a track in one day and the fastest quarter ever paced, were made here today, and yet the world's pacing record stands as Star Pointer made it at Readville. In point of track and weather, the conditions were just right, but there were unfavorable circumstances connected with both the Star Pointer and Joe Patchen speed trials today. In last week's race at Milwaukee between Pointer and Patchen, the Pointer horse broke his harness in the second heat. In steadying him, McCleary had to pull hard on Pointer's ulcerated tooth, that has troubled him much of late. A change from link to snaffle bit was made today, but the horse showed plainly that his mouth troubled him. He got away slow, and, fearing to hurt his mouth, McCleary drove him wide of the pole. From the half on, he was squared away, doing the third quarter in 28 seconds and the last half in 58¼.

Patchen was fit for the race of his life today, but the pacemaker failed to come up fast enough and the first and second quarters were seen to be slower than Patchen could go. He came the last half in 59½ seconds, lowering his record a quarter of a second and finished strong and well within himself.

Results

Star Pointer, to beat 1:59¼. Time 31¼; 1:01¼; 1:31; 2:00½.

Joe Patchen, to beat 2:01½. Time 31¼; 1:02; 1:31; 2:01.

DE LOME'S RETURN.

Spanish Minister in Washington in Conference with the Head of the State Department.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The Spanish minister, Dupuy De Lome, has arrived here somewhat unexpectedly from Lennox, where he is spending the summer with his family. He reached Washington yesterday noon, and later in the day called at the state department and saw Assistant Secretary of State Day. His presence in this city was not made known by the department, and it was not until today that his arrival became known. The legation is closed for the summer, and the minister took temporary quarters in an up-town apartment house. He expected also to call on Secretary Sherman.

No Special Significance.

It is said by officials that the minister's visit has no special significance at this time. He is looking at the new legation building, corner Massachusetts avenue and Eighteenth street, to be opened in October.

There appears to be no doubt, however, that the visit related, to some extent, to recent developments at Madrid in connection with Minister Woodford's interview with the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan. The presence of Mr. De Lome led to the conjecture that Spain's answer to the recent views presented by Minister Woodford was about to be submitted. It can be positively stated however, that no answer has been made, and that up to the present time the answer has not been framed.

Possible at Any Time.

It would not be a surprise, however, if it was determined upon at any time in the near future, and it is thought that Minister De Lome's visit is so timed as to permit him to be at the capital in case any development in the way of answer or otherwise occurred at Madrid. The only manner in which an answer could be agreed upon is at a cabinet council, attended by the queen regent. Her arrival will give the first opportunity for definite action, and this probably had some part in the minister's return to Washington at this time. The queen arrived at Madrid today.

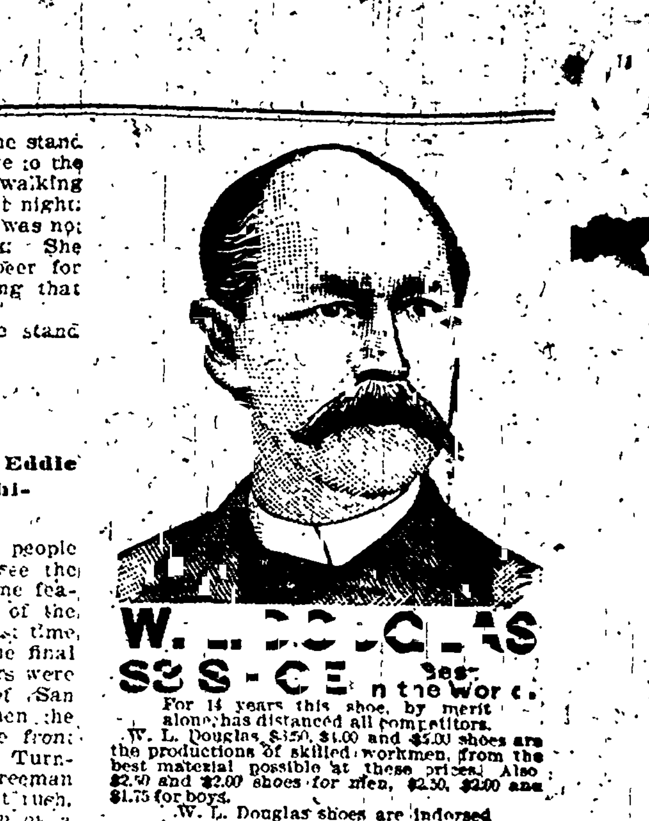
Pool Rooms Raided.

Kansas City, Sept. 28.—The pool rooms of Kansas City, which have been running for a week past under the protection of Judge Henry, of the state circuit court, he having issued a temporary injunction prohibiting the police from raiding the places, were raided again this evening by the county marshal, acting upon indictments returned this afternoon by the grand jury. Violation of the state law against gambling is charged. Six men, proprietors of three pool rooms, were arrested. They were released under $1,500 bail each.

Temporary Resignations.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railway, has only retired temporarily from the directorate of the Central Pacific company and will return to his former position probably at the annual election. So, too, will Isaac T. Gates, who resigned a directorship and the vice presidency of the Central Pacific. The authority for these statements is W. H. Mills, second vice president of the Central Pacific company, who states that the temporary resignations were caused by Mr. Gates' absence in Europe and Mr. Huntington's summer trip to London. Mr. Mills stated that the absence from the United States of these two directors and of Mr. Bretherton, who is a resident of London, left the board without a quorum in this country and so the resignations were offered and a temporary election of substitutes followed. Mr. Mills says the resignations took place July 13 and were not announced because of their temporary character.

According to official statistics the city of Berlin has a little over 8,000 noblemen of whom 4,700 are in the army, 600 in the civil service, 200 in trade and 150 day laborers.



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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of W. S. Walker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, being one of the regular days of the September term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, D. B. Fairley, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 8th, 1897.

D. B. Fairley,
Administrator of the Estate of W. S. Walker, deceased.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss: In the County Court.

J. W. Dalton, plaintiff, versus Alice Dalton, defendants. Summons.

The people of the state of Colorado, to Alice Dalton, the defendant above-named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within thirty days after the service hereof, if served within the State of Colorado or by publication; or, if served out of the State of Colorado, within fifty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of service; or said action may be regularly set for trial the same as though such appearance had been made and issue had been joined in such complaint.

The said action is brought by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of desertion, as will more fully appear from complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1897.

(Seal.) Clay H. White, Clerk.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.

(First insertion September 23, 1897.)
(Last insertion Oct. 18, 1897.)

MONETARY COMMISSION.

Daily Sessions at the Arlington Hotel are Occupied with Informal Discussions.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The members of the monetary commission are holding daily sessions at the Arlington hotel, laying out a programme for the work that is before them. Their discussions are informal, but within a few days they expect to be able to announce the sub-committees which will have charge of the various branches of the investigation to be made. There will be three of these sub-committees, one on gold and silver, which will investigate the subject of our basic money, the extent of the use of silver, etc.; one on United States notes, which will investigate the several classes of outstanding United States notes, the advisability of retiring the greenbacks, etc.; and one on banking, the duty of which will be to consider and formulate a banking scheme which will meet the demands and requirements of the country.

Wide Scope of Investigation.

As the discussion has proceeded the members realize the wide scope of the investigation upon which they are entering and are beginning to doubt their ability to complete their labors and submit their report before congress assembles. In fact, one of them stated today that he did not expect the report to be ready before the middle of December. Although no decisive action has yet been taken on this point it is almost certain that the permanent headquarters of the commission will be in this city. W. H. Hanna left for his home in Indianapolis today, but will return here before the end of the week.

Committees Announced.

At the evening session the president announced the committees as follows:

On metallic currency—C. Stewart Patterson, of Philadelphia; Louis Garnett, of California; J. Laurence Laughlin, of Illinois.

On demand obligations of the government—Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana; Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, J. W. Fries, of North Carolina; George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

On the banking system—Charles S. Fairchild, of New York; T. G. Bush, Alabama; W. B. Dean, of Minnesota; George E. Leighton, of Missouri.

It was decided that after the meeting of the committee tomorrow morning a recess be taken until October 11. In the meantime the committees will hold sessions for the purpose of considering in detail and arranging and systematizing the various suggestions which have been received.

A curious industry is described by the United States consular agent at Gras, in Valencia. Since the decline in silk culture in Spain about 4 per cent. of the Spanish silk grubs have been utilized by the making of fishing lines. The insects are killed just before they begin to spin and the thread which would have been spun into a cocoon is obtained from the grubs after they are left in clear cold water for a few hours and then dipped in a solution of caustic soda. The threads thus obtained are dried in a shady place and from them are made strong, glossy, snow-white lines or, if left unbleached, lines of a yellowish tint, which are very popular with fishermen on the coast of Spain.

Paving blocks made of meadow grass are now manufactured. Their inventor was a clergyman, and the meadow grass, impregnated with oil, tar and resin, is pressed into blocks and finally bound with iron straps. These advantages claimed for these blocks are that they are noiseless and elastic, resist wear well and are impervious to heat and cold.

A grandson of ex-Empress Eugenie, the son of Prince Louis Bonaparte, is a pupil at the military academy of St. Cyr, France. He goes by the name of Willie Kelly, his mother having been the daughter of a London tailor of that name. It is said that the prince and Miss Kelly were secretly married, but no proof of the marriage exists. The ex-empress placed the boy at school and often visits him there.

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